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REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

Wednesday evening, August 28th, at Franklin. To be addressed by Hon. T. J. Bigham and Hon. P. C. Shannon.

Saturday, September 7th, at Waynesburg, Hon. R. B. Carnahan and Hon. T. J. Bigham.

FIRST EDITION.

ANOTHER OPEN LETTER TO MR. BUCKALEW.

His Constant Endeavors to Thwart the Government and Serve the Rebellion.

To Hon. Charles R. Buckalew:

SIR—Please excuse me for troubling you again. Among the manifold annoyances which, just now, disturb your well-known love of ease and repose, you will find that your surprising attemp to wreat your vote, on the soldier amendment, from its palpable intent and purpose—will likely prove the most damaging and disastrous of all these disquieting elements.

In my letter of yesterday I stated that you had omitted (strangely enough) to mention to your Lancaster audience the name of the Senator who, on the 17th of May, 1864, offered the amendment "to pay the soldiers in gold." Who was it? Look at that portion of your speech in which you hand round salt to the sides for your vote on the great army appropriation bill, and you will see the solitary "Nay!" Yes, it was Mr. Powell, of Kentucky. You should have stated the fact; and you ought not to have neglected to give the vote on his amendment—yeas, 6; nays, 29; the others absent. You said "aye," with Powell, Davis and three others. Such Senators as Henry Wilson, Sumner, Anthony, Chandler and Morrill said "no."

It should be remarked that you appeared to have had a great relish for voting with Mr. Powell's colleague, Powell. And this is all the more noteworthy when it is remembered that Garrett Davis was then under the ban of a resolution seeking his expulsion, for advising the proposal to "transform the people into insurrectionary, and rebellious action against the Government of the United States."

On the contrary, upon trying questions—vital both to your reckoning and to your own record—you were always found to vote toward the support of measures advocated by the Chairman of the Military Committee, Henry Wilson —sponsorships of the soldier's bill, and necessary to the prosecution of the war. There is a maxim, the truth of which you will hardly deny, "Tell me the company you keep, and I will tell you what you are."

In this manner, sir, was the amendment voted down. Remember that the bill then before you was No. 148, "to equalize the pay of soldiers in the United States army," and so to equalize that colored troops should have same pay as the others. Just the day before, to wit, the 16th of May, 1864, the same bill pending, the pay of the soldiers, on motion of Henry Wilson, was increased from thirteen to sixteen dollars, but without any word as to gold or greenbacks. I do not know how you voted, for there is no record. But I do know that instantly after Powell's gold amendment was voted down as above, that gentleman moved to insert the following: "*Provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to *colored soldiers.*"

Mr. Hendricks called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and being taken, resulted—yeas, 5; nays, 26; as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Hendricks, Powell and Richardson—5.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle and Wilson—26.

Upon this last subject, and to show the animus which impelled you, allow me to revert to what occurred on the 23d of February, 1864. The subject then under consideration was joint resolution, No. 16, to equalize the pay of soldiers, so that colored troops should not merely have the same pay, but also the same uniform, clothing, rations, pensions and medical and hospital attendance.

To this Garrett Davis offered an amendment to the amendment the following—that first:

"All negroes and mulattoes, by whatever term designated, in the military service of the United States, be, and the same are hereby declared to be discharged from such service, and shall be disarmed as soon as practicable."

That, secondly, the pay for the services of such negroes and mulattoes shall go to their loyal masters, and not to themselves; and if any of them have been killed or maimed in the service of the United States, the value of the killed, and damage for the injured, shall be paid to said masters, or owners.

Here, indeed, was a proposition to try your metal. All colored troops to be disarmed, and their pay, if to be allowed at all, to be allowed, logically, to be permitted to enter our armies! Our resources of resistance to a wicked rebellion to be limited to the white population—on your favorite plan only to be called up in a white man's government! Blood money, or damages, to the owner of the human chattel!

But the question being taken by yeas and nays, resulted—yeas 7, nays 29. Let me refresh your memory by giving you the names of the yeas:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury and Wright. The nays it is needless to record. They were all true, loyal men, anxious for the success and weal of the republic.

Here, once more, are you found voting with the same Davis and Powell; but this time you were happily and appropriately reinforced by Saulsbury and Riddle, of Delaware—absentees on the other occasion. As to the gold question, I shall conclude by quoting—and altogether applicable to yourself—what Gen. J. K. Moorhead so well and truthfully said on the floor of the House, of and about a certain Democratic member, who, in that body, had proposed a similar amendment:

"To my utter surprise, and I think to the surprise of the House, he introduced the subject of a resolution, which he offered here, to increase the pay of the soldiers, and let it be paid in gold, *a fact that the Treasury was unable to meet such a draft upon it.*"

Almost contemporaneously, the price of gold in the market was being doubled, if not trebled; and Fernando Wood, in Congress, was publicly chuckling over the fact that "the debt was rolling up at the rate of $1,000,000,000 per annum, beyond the legitimate revenue of the country." Was this attempting to cripple the Treasury, or was it not? Not a petition from a single soldier asking that he should be paid in gold, but all in greenbacks, had ever been presented! It was exclusively reserved for yourself, Davis, Powell, and others who possessed the secret of how "to convert the gold and silver hundred schemes; and all the *honors* which such "weak inventions" deserve are unhesitatingly bestowed upon you. Take them and wear them. Great of them as you will be, you are, in truth, small-footed, is after you; and a day of reckoning is fast coming. An attempt to destroy the finances of a country in a time of war, is as injurious as an endeavor to destroy its armies.

You are commonly regarded by your party as one of the ablest politicians in the State. Enjoyment of a quarter of a century, has surely afforded you ample means and sufficient leisure to become a shining light. But where so much of the people's money has been expended upon you, most certainly should you be able to point out, at the least, one great, distinguished public act which you have accomplished. It is said that your intellectual powers have been exhausted in the expense of your heart. I cannot say. But this appears to be true from your silent acquiescence in the cold-blooded calumnies which, with your full knowledge, your backers, aiders, and abettors are heaping upon the innocent head of a brave soldier. Let me say with all proper respect, that General John F. Hartranft is more than your peer—in honesty, honor, courage and goodness of heart.

STATE POLITICS.

Recent Labor Convention a Fraud.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Henry L. Acker, Chairman of the Labor Reform State Central Committee, denounces as unfounded and as a canard the report of the State Convention of the Labor party which has been held in this city on the 21st. He says the reported proceedings thereat are a fraud, the parties whose names appear in the report unknown in connection with the Labor Reform of Pennsylvania.

National Nomination in Schuylkill.

PA., August 26.—The Democrats of ...ty nominated Hon. Bernard Reilley ...

... Union county have nominated ...ngress; Robert B. Bosher for ...tion delegate; and J. P. Baker ...

...ney have nominated B. K. ... Ammerman for Assembly; Wm. Maclay ...honorary; Wm. Madden ...

...onferees, for the district ...ton counties, consisting ...ld, Esq., of Lewis...

torm.

...26, 1872.

...w burned ...ter, bay, ...timated ...

...y. It ...

Gen. Hartranft.

The Calumnies Against Him Reacting.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

If persistent, unmitigated, unwarranted abuse will suffice to beat the Republican ticket in the State at the October election, then our ingenious Democratic friends can confidently count on victory. Gen. Hartranft enjoys the distinction of being the best abused man in the Commonwealth for the time being. If the multitude of charges which has been brought against him could be proven, he would certainly be a most unfit person to be trusted with the chief magistracy of the State. But to tell the truth our Democratic friends have gone a little too far; they have overreached themselves, and forced candid readers and voters to believe that the persistent defamation of the Republican candidate for Governor is merely a desperate device to insure his defeat. From the serious charges which have been brought against Gen. Hartranft since the opening of the campaign, he has been fully vindicated. Intelligent people might very readily be persuaded that neither he nor any other candidate for office presented an embodiment of all the public and private virtues. Nowadays it is not customary to find men of such commanding respectability engaging in the struggle for office of any kind. If we desire to put our finger upon a man who is beyond the breath of suspicion, we must go outside of the political world to find him. But when we are told that Gen. Hartranft is not only as bad as the general run of office holders and office-seekers, but a thousand times worse than any man who ever had the audacity to aspire to any official station, we naturally reserve to ourselves the privilege of doubting until the positive and tangible proof is brought to our attention and forced upon our convictions. Gen. Hartranft has, in fact, been so belabored with unscrupulous partisan abuse as to be almost invested with a halo of martyrdom, and it is questionable if the desperate endeavors made by his political enemies to insure his defeat have not tended to strengthen, rather than weaken him before the public.

Pennsylvania, as every sensible person knows, is a strongly Republican State, and on the square issue is bound to go Republican by a very large majority. The only possible chance of success for the Democrats, therefore, is to create a diversion by transforming the struggle over the Governorship into a mere personal issue. If, by the persistent blackening of the fair name of Hartranft's character, they can succeed in sinking out of sight the issues at stake, they stand a slim chance of getting hold of the State government for the next three years. It is an old precaution of the Democracy to create a false issue—one that has been tried over and over again, and never failed to succeed—and brought to the naught, as will, to all appearance, be the result in this case.

The Republican ticket presented in the State at large, and in each city, for the service of intelligent voters at the October election, is unusually strong, and unusually unexceptionable, and we can see no satisfactory reason why the Democratic Republicans should sacrifice his convictions by scratching the ticket in order to manufacture a grievance. In regard to the candidates for legislative honors in this city, we regret that we cannot speak in terms of unqualified praise. Among the list are some men who are worthy of the trust, and who will undoubtedly prove themselves trustworthy if elected. But there is an unwholesome admixture of the old "rooster" element, which in due time we shall endeavor to discern and expose. Aside from the Legislature, however, the Republican party of the city has made a good ticket, and we regret that we cannot speak in terms of unqualified praise. Neither is the Democratic ticket

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1872.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Governor SAM. HARD, of Tennessee, an able and eloquent advocate of the re-election of General GRANT, will address a mass meeting of Republicans to be held in the Allegheny Diamond, this evening. He is an effective speaker, and will instruct and edify those who may give him audience.

A mass meeting will also be held at the corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street, this evening, to be addressed by Hon. R. B. CARNAHAN, H. H. MCCORMICK, Esq., and Major J. F. SLAGLE.

A meeting will also be held at the iron works, at Sharpsburg, to be addressed by R. J. POWERS, Esq., General WM. A. BLAKELY and J. W. MURRAY, Esq.

THE second Open Letter to Hon. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, published herewith, places a close-fitting shirt on that gentleman. It was an unfortunate moment for him when he took the stump in his own defense, since it has furnished the occasion for confirming what was before believed—that as United States Senator he was at heart a rebel, and to the extent he dared to do it, acted with and for the rebels.

SELECT COUNCIL held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and passed the Pennsylvania Railroad ordinance to a second reading. A few amendments were added, not affecting the main features. A motion was made to strike out the provisions for the vacation of Grant and Washington streets, which was laid upon the table by a decided vote. There seems to be no doubt that the ordinance will pass this body substantially as reported from committee. The Common Council was not in session for want of a quorum.

WHO can say that BUCKALEW is for GREELEY? He does not. Although he has made a number of speeches since he was nominated, on this subject he has maintained a profound silence. Is he playing at a game of deception? If not, why this silence? Appeals are made to Republicans in his behalf on the ground that he is the GREELEY candidate, when there is no proof that he himself is for GREELEY. Dare he avow himself, and let the world know where he stands and who he is for?

AS AN unerring indication of the drift of public sentiment, we will state that Democrats hereabouts decline longer to bet against HARTRANFT or GRANT, except large odds are given them. Plenty of chances are given them, but for some days past all of them have been declined, and to this is to be added the significant fact that at least one person who had put up a considerable amount on BUCKALEW's election has commenced hedging for HARTRANFT. It is also a fact that many thousands of dollars are seeking investment on HARTRANFT's election, with no takers. What's the matter?

THE Democracy in New York are in trouble, about a candidate for Governor. Judge CHURCH, who was considered the most available man, and who is ambitious to hold the office, since DIX's nomination has refused to run. He is the shrewdest Democrat in the State, and his refusal has not damaged his reputation in this respect. Gov. HOFFMAN has also declined to stand, and now the nomination goes begging among the lesser sort, plenty of whom stand ready to be beaten by DIX, whose nomination has suddenly produced a change in the prospect in New York and the fortunes of Greeleyism in general.

It is now, upon what appears to be good authority, stated that General BANKS is extremely sorry for his recent defection to the GREELEY confederation, and that he virtually confesses the step to have been a blunder. This is no concern of the Republican party, to be sure, but it shows the importance of observing DAVE CROCKETT's memorable injunction on all occasions, political as well as otherwise. SUMNER bolted to gratify his revenge. It would feed that, if nothing more; but BANKS changed because he hoped to be on the winning side. At least this is what Mr. GREELEY's own organ declared concerning the matter. Success sometimes gilds inconsistency until it shines almost like gold; but to have only defeat as the reward of apostasy must be positively indeed. Poor BANKS—and, for that matter, poor GREELEY, too!

THE certain defeat of GREELEY is now manifest to every one who pays attention to the signs of the times. It is in the air. The tide which was to rise in his favor did not come. Nor will it. All the agencies relied on to place his star in the ascendant have failed. The "sober second thought, never wrong and always efficient," is producing conviction fatal to his hopes. The testimony to the existence of this important fact proceeds from *every* quarter. CONKLING's reflection is doing the work. It is no trick of politicians. Nothing of which they are capable could either produce or stay the change—rather the development—in public opinion that is going on all over the country. And the success of HARTRANFT is equally certain. No candid Greeleyite will pretend *to deny it.* Republicans have only to keep steadily at their work of organization, and a victory greater than has ever yet been recorded in our political history will be the result.

WE know it is a refinement of cruelty to knock a man down with his own cudgel; and yet, just for the sake of information, we should be glad to learn the nature of Mr. GREELEY's present views concerning "the drill sergeants of decaying institutions," and the "menacing truncheons" which he so eloquently declaimed a short time ago. For a movement which had its avowed origin and inception in the inspiration of individual independence and freedom of opinion and action, the vindictive intolerance with which Mr. GREELEY's "drill sergeants" pursue the large and constantly increasing number of those who do not propose to see themselves tamely bartered like sheep in the shambles, is among the most remarkable exhibitions of the time. It is one thing to arouse a spirit of resistance, but it is quite another to direct it after it is aroused. Mr. GREELEY revolted against the party organization of his political associates from a feeling of "independence." What right, then, has his personal organ to assume to dictate to Democrats what course they ought to pursue? For the sake of consistency, if for no other reason, Mr. GREELEY should at once issue an order directing the "truncheons," now so "menacingly flourished," to be grounded without delay.

A FEW WORDS WITH MR. BUCKALEW.

Mr. BUCKALEW has, after a long silence, given to the public his vindication of his war record. His speech at Lancaster, on the 20th inst., was a carefully prepared performance, and the Philadelphia *Press* pronounces it the ablest speech ever made in the State. We do not stop to discuss the oratorical or literary merits of the speech. We content ourselves with remarking that while the speech betrays elaborate preparation, involving an extensive examination of public records, it does not rise above the level of common-place in all that respects argument and presentation of facts, or even in language and style. We will take Mr. BUCKALEW's defense, however, just as he presents it, and as it is accepted by his friends; and, stripped of verbiage and a mass of small details in which it is enveloped, it is just this: He claims to have voted for appropriation bills while he was in the Senate, and as these covered large expenditures incurred, or to be incurred, in the prosecution of the war to put down the rebellion, he *therefore* gave his support to the war. We have heretofore published a record of Mr. BUCKALEW's votes in the Senate, showing that he pursued a line of consistent hostility to all of the war measures of the government. He tells us in his speech that he was hostile to what he chooses to call the political policy of the majority in Congress, and of the administration. This means, if it means anything, that he opposed every war measure. It is true that some of the more important war measures, including the Legal Tender bill, of February 25, 1862, the confiscact and the conscription law, were passed before Mr. BUCKALEW became a Senator. But these and other important measures of the same class, were from time to time, and at almost every subsequent session of Congress, amended, Mr. BUCKALEW voting nay. He voted against every measure looking to the employment of colored persons in the military service, and to the enfranchisement of this class of persons. He was against the National Banking act. At a later period he voted against the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights bill, and the reconstruction measures of Congress. He just desired nearly every proposition tending to throw embarrassment in the way of prosecuting the war, and gathering the legitimate fruits of the victory after the war. In a word, he was, as he says himself, against the political policy of the majority who were regularly and constitutionally in possession of the government. Now, Mr. LINCOLN's administration had no policy which did not relate to the preservation of the government and the enfranchisement of the slaves as a war measure. During his administration all questions of internal policy and external policy, too, were in absolute abeyance. If tariff duties were increased, it was as a war measure. So of taxes of all kinds, currency, and even internal improvements. Mr. LINCOLN often said that he had neither opinion, interest nor policy apart from the preservation of the Union. With him, and the majority in Congress, everything was made subservient and subordinate to one great end; and this policy, which organized and brought into operation nearly the entire military resources of the loyal States for the suppression of rebellion, Mr. BUCKALEW chooses to call a political one. It is true that he does not define what he means by political policy; but as there was nothing in Mr. LINCOLN's administration to which the word is applicable except the war measures of the period, we are justified in assuming the reference is to those measures. If Mr. BUCKALEW's opposition had been successful, the war must have failed and the rebellion must have been successful. The war was to preserve the government. The executive administration and the majority in Congress were the only agencies by which the nation could be defended, for they were in possession of the government. To distinguish between the government and an administration whose defeat meant disaster and probable destruction and death of the government itself, was a logical refinement which was not heard amid the clangor of arms. Men who were not for us were against us. In a question of life and death, the man who finds fault with the only instrument or agency of preservation of life, and stands aloof, can hardly be called humane and benevolent; and the man who would see his country perish rather than give to her his support through an obnoxious political agency is the last man to be called a patriot. Patriotism is unselfish and uncalculating. It does not deal in political or logical refinements. It is in vain to invoke the precedent of the Whig party in reference to the Mexican war. That party denounced the war as without sufficient cause—as unjust and iniquitous. It clamored for peace, and put itself on record in the most public way as hostile to the prosecution of the war. It demanded peace and the withdrawal of our armies. Yet the Whigs, always openly in opposition to the war, voted for the appropriations to pay the army and navy, and other war expenditures. The question was one of simple justice to our own citizens—the question of the pay of volunteers and others who had earned their pay, and of debts incurred by the United States. No Whig, then or now, claimed or claims that he was in favor of the war. History has given the party its true place in opposition to the war. But according to Mr. BUCKALEW's doctrine, every Whig, including ABRAHAM LINCOLN, then in Congress, who voted for appropriation or deficiency bills, was in favor of the prosecution of the war. Whether the Whig party was right or wrong we do not stop to inquire. At all events, its course was not unpatriotic. It was a simple question of the continuance of a war with a weak neighbor. Our own government was not attacked. There was no question of the preservation of our national government and institutions. If the Whigs had been in power the war would not have been begun. If they had recovered power it would have been speedily terminated. As it was, they voted against the war measures of Mr. POLK's administration. But Mr. BUCKALEW, and his friends with whom he acted, opposed an administration carrying on a war, on the success of which hung the momentous question of our national life or death. He voted to pay debts due our volunteer citizen soldiers, honestly incurred, and rests his patriotism and loyalty on that ground. Every Democratic Senator and nearly every Democratic Representative did the same thing. He makes out the same case of patriotism and loyalty for them and submits it to the judgment of the people. Let the people ask themselves the questions: If Mr. BUCHALEW and those with whom he voted had succeeded, would not the rebellion have succeeded? If Mr. LINCOLN's administration had not been sustained, would not the cause of the Union have been overthrown? The answer by the people to these questions will be the judgment of the people on Mr. BUCKALEW's war record.

There is another point in the speech of Mr. BUCKALEW which claims public attention. He tells us in terms that his meeting with Professor HOLCOMBE at Niagara was not accidental. It had been suggested to him by Judge BLACK that *if* he should meet Professor HOLCOMBE or JACOB THOMPSON he should represent to them that the fundamental condition of peace must be the reunion of the States. Strange enough, and not explained by Mr. B., he found himself on the Canada side of the river, at the Clifton House, the residence of Messrs. HOLCOMBE and THOMPSON. He went to this place, on his own showing, expecting to meet these persons, or one of them, and prepared to express certain views at that meeting or conference. He was not an accredited ambassador from his county, empowered to treat with an enemy. He did not represent the government or administration in any way. He was not there even with the knowledge of the President of the United States, as far as appears. But he was there for conference and to express his views and recommendations on the great question of peace. He tells us that the conversation between him and the rebel representatives was unimportant, and did not relate to the war or peace. But Prof. HOLCOMBE evidently regarded him as a friend, and could have had no motive for deceiving his principal at the head of the rebel government. Mr. BUCKALEW has certainly established against himself one point not heretofore very clear, and that is that his meeting with Prof. HOLCOMBE was *not* accidental, and that his meeting with agents of the Confederacy, under the circumstances detailed by himself, was a violation of law, for which he might have been indicted and punished.

The fact that Mr. BUCKALEW has felt compelled to enter upon a vindication of his war record, and the tone of his whole speech, show that he has been assailed in a vulnerable part, and that he himself feels that he is not only vulnerable but weak. It is not probable that he will speak on this subject again. The political necessities of his position have extorted from him his late lame and imperfect defense, but we are much mistaken if he again recurs to the subject. His purpose plainly is to withdraw public attention as much as possible from his war record, which constitutes nearly the entire of his political career, at least the most conspicuous and important part. It will not be our fault if it is not kept prominently before the public.

NOT A MERELY PERSONAL CONTEST.

While in a certain sense the present Presidential canvass is a personal contest between two candidates of a single party, it is only in a very restricted sense that this statement of the case is correct. No doubt, a portion of the Democratic party, single members here and there, under the teaching of time and experience, thoroughly convinced of the error of Democratic doctrine, and satisfied that the full destiny of the creed has been accomplished, have accepted the Cincinnati platform in good faith. For years, it may be, kept in nominal connection with the Democratic organization by the bonds of a sentimental loyalty, or perhaps by mere indifference to the political issues of the time, they were only waiting for an opportunity when they could renounce their old party relations with dignity and without reproach. Then a few Democrats of the younger generation having hereditary membership in the party, but having attained maturity since its decadence, and, through the candid susceptibility of youth, having been more or less impressed by the grand career of Republicanism, may have eagerly embraced the same opportunity of openly exchanging a party of which they were ashamed, for a new organization which claimed their adhesion on grounds appealing to their patriotism and generosity. In the sincerity and good faith with which both these classes may have joined the GREELEY movement there is no difficulty in believing. They, however, form a very small proportion of the millions who make up the Democratic party, and in the reality of the sudden conversion of the great multitude it is simply impossible to believe. History furnishes no parallel to so marvelous a transformation as the alleged change would be. The real phenomenon is flatly inconsistent with the known laws of human nature as exemplified in the movement of masses, whereas the apparent phenomenon is easily and satisfactorily referred to the ancient artifice called phenakism in learned phraseology, while in vulgar parlance it is known as saying one thing and meaning another.

The canvass is, therefore, the contest for so many years in progress between Republicanism and old Democracy. In confident reliance upon the active aid, as well as sympathy of their Democratic friends in the North, the slaveholders of the South rebelled. Having failed ignominiously, in spite of such assistance as their Northern coadjutors could safely render them, they still looked forward in hope to the time when they could renew the struggle for separation, not with gun and sword, but in the way of pacific political agitation. The time has come, and with it the inevitable attempt. The life-long Democrats of the North and South hope to regain possession and control of the government under the protecting shelter of GREELEY's coat-tail.

But we neither forget nor ignore the Republican element of the Liberal party. It would be equally idle and unwise to deny that a good many Republicans, honestly believing themselves still sound in the Republican faith and true to its best traditions and practice, are now laboring for the overthrow of the party. The fact is regarded with anxiety and alarm in some quarters, but perhaps without sufficient reason. The truth is that popular self-government is again placed on trial, or more properly, the trial of to-day is merely a part—the concluding scene of the terrible proof to which popular government was subjected by the revolt of the South. Believers in monarchy as the only durable form of government, relying upon history and common sense, as they fancied, were sure that the people of the North, ruling themselves, would never voluntarily assume the burdens and endure the sufferings necessary to coerce the South into submission to the national will. How utterly these prophets were out in their reckoning no one now needs to be told. But thoughtful men, among ourselves as well as abroad, saw clearly enough that perhaps at the close of the war the more difficult part of the trial yet remained to be sustained. Patriotism having been fired by the insults offered to the national flag, and righteous wrath and indignation having been kindled thoroughly by mutual bloodshed, and especially by defeat at rebel hands, the natural spirit, energy and courage of the stronger section might easily carry its people through the struggle to victory in the re-establishment of the Union. On the other hand, in the reconstruction of the slave States, completely revolutionized by the war and the abolition of their peculiar institution, it was foreseen that great and countless difficulties would occur. It was easily foreseen that many, perhaps dozens of years, must elapse before Southern society, its elements and institutions, could be reconstructed and settled upon stable and satisfactory foundations. It was foreseen that, whatever might be the course of the government, it would encounter fierce and uncompromising opposition; that parties would be formed, that the local issues of the South would become national questions, and that old Democratic party, filled with resentment, sullen or demonstrative, over its own defeats and ignominy, would take advantage of any opportunity that might occur to renew its old relations of subserviency to the South and to embarrass the government in the work of reconstruction. In a word, at the close of the war the situation of the South afforded precisely one of those problems in practical politics which seemed to demand the rule of a viceroy or governor responsible for his acts to a sovereign, or at any rate to a small body of superiors. A republic having the matter in hand, the peril of bungling and failure seemed imminent. The late rebels having failed in arms, at once began to count upon meddling sympathies and divided counsels among their triumphant enemies, and made no secret of their hopes of ultimate success through the inability of their conquerors to manage in peace what they had gained in war. The late slaveholders had no confidence in the wisdom of the rabble, as they called the people of the North, and therefore naturally enough refused to despair of a cause which for at least partial recovery needed only the prevalence in the North of those infirmities most commonly associated with popular government. One of these infirmities is impatience, or intolerance of delay, requiring the work of years to be done in a month. Another of them is fickleness, or lack of steadfastness, which confounds change with reform, and hopes by a fresh agent to effect at once what the former needed only time to accomplish. Another of these infirmities is the tendency to reaction, and to attempt by untimely generosity to make on a large scale full or partial compensation for past severity, irrespective of any change in its objects.

Though these and such like weaknesses are sufficiently visible among the people of the North in their present attitude toward their fellow-citizens of the South, they exist to no alarming extent. From the temper of the great majority it is manifest that they will be able to resist the dangerous tendencies to which they are exposed and carry out the work of Southern reconstruction with the patience and firmness of the true ruler. Comparatively few fall into the weakness of judging the feelings of the late rebels by their own, and because they have themselves forgotten the resentments caused by the war infer that the men who tried to destroy the government, and were defeated in the struggle have equally short memories, thus belying the familiar couplet:

Forgiveness to the injured doth belong,
They never pardon who have done the wrong.

On the contrary, the great majority of the Republican party are firmly convinced that so far as the South is concerned, everything depends on steadfast and resistless conservatism, and that perseverance in a policy partly wrong or defective is better for both the great elements of the population than untimely efforts at rectification prompted by blind sympathy for one class in forgetfulness of the sufferings and dangers of the other class equally entitled to consideration.

GRANT'S ELECTION ESSENTIAL TO BUSINESS PROSPERITY.

Finding it impossible to ignore the palpable fact that nearly all the steady-going men who control the permanent business enterprise of the country, and who stand at the head of the various interests upon which its solid prosperity is so largely based, are decidedly in favor of the election of the Republican Presidential ticket—the GREELEY organs are trying to create a false impression concerning it, and to arouse the prejudice of the working classes of the country, upon the alleged ground that the interests of the capitalists and of the workingmen are squarely opposed to each other, and that what tends to benefit the former must necessarily inure to the corresponding disadvantage of the latter. This sophism is altogether too shallow. Fortunately for the whole people we don't have any superior or inferior classes in this country—that least we have not had any since the Republican party wiped out of existence the collossal oligarchy of the peculiar institution, and removed from the honest brows of labor the stigma which slavery had affixed there. Our rich men of to-day were our poor men of yesterday, and the capitalist of to-morrow is fully as likely to be drawn from the factory or forge of to-day as from any other quarter. Moreover, the business condition of the country affects the poor man perhaps even more directly and vitally than the rich. If the commercial, financial and manufacturing classes cannot afford to intrust the policy of the government into the hands of reckless and unsafe theorists like GREELEY, neither can the millions of workers who, with their families, are dependent on the continued existence and progression of these various agencies and activities of national growth and power, afford to do so either. The prosperity or ruin of the one class is the prosperity or ruin of the other, and the humblest worker in the ranks of toil has as profound an interest, as vital a stake, in averting the general financial convulsion and industrial collapse which would follow the election of HORACE GREELEY, as the man who counts his money by the million. The Republican party may be the rich man's safety—it certainly is the poor man's only hope.

THERE seems to be no doubt that the United States government has succeeded in establishing before the Geneva tribunal its right to receive some compensation for the damages inflicted by the Florida, the Alabama, the Georgia, and the Shenandoah; and that the chances are in our favor for a similar verdict in regard to two other ships. But the amount of these damages is yet to be decided. The tribunal is said to have decided to end the matter, and to award a gross sum, instead of referring the matter to the commissioners provided for by the treaty. A great deal of work, however, yet remains to be done; for after the cases of the ships are all disposed of comes the matter of the claim of the United States for repayment of their expenses in pursuing the cruisers; and this will be a troublous and vexatious matter to investigate and decide.

THE Chicago money market is reported to be working decidedly easier since the collapse of the wheat corner, though the first rough glance might lead many to think that the tendency would be in a contrary direction. A great deal of money was locked up on the corner account, either in margins or otherwise; and a large part of the capital not so locked up was timid in regard to grain dealing. Now the first has been released, and there is a much better disposition among money-owners to lend their capital on grain paper, now that prices have sunk to, or below, a safe basis.

THE strikes of operatives, in one or another branch of labor, which have run through the principal cities of Europe, have at length reached Italy, and the wide-awake city of Turin has been the scene of the first attempt made in this industrial resolution. Much excellent material for American colonization service can be found in Middle and Northern Italy—handy and honest mechanics and farmers, willing to work, and fit to enrich a country which offers a large field and good pay.

CHICAGO papers say that the dissolution of the late "corner" in that city has brought to the surface a class of sneaks that have not been heard of for some time past. It was supposed that the fire had burnt them out, but the developments of the past week or two prove pretty plainly that the brood is still too numerous to be entirely satisfactory. On the breaking of the "corner," they were the first to fail, and the first in the field for a settlement of their obligations at a nominal per cent. on the dollar.

THE law-making authority of the Sandwich Islands has enacted what is known as the Ohio liquor law, which has met the approval of the King. It makes liquor dealers responsible for damages on account of injuries to persons to whom liquor is sold.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Two or three weeks ago Henry Ward Beecher declared himself in favor of billiards, and already his portrait begins to appear in many places on the walls of rooms set apart for indulgence in the game. One enthusiastic proprietor has named his place "Beecher Hall."

Carbolic acid has at last somewhat subsided into an ordinary article. The tanners have taken possession of it, and find by experiment that it preserves the hides from decay, and it is said improves the leather to such a degree that the wonder is its usefulness was not discovered before.

In a recent article in the Dublin *University Magazine*, insanity is defined as dyspepsia of the brain.

One of the rings of Saturn, has disappeared. The missing ring is the inner one of the three hitherto observed, and the astronomer Sturve has been watching for years its approach to the body of the planet, upon which it has now closed like a belt of semi-transparent vapor.

It is proposed to tunnel under the Strait of Canseau, between Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, to connect the railway at Cape Breton with the mainland. The distance is about twenty-four miles, and the estimated cost is two and a half million dollars.

Chicago is under-going a rather severe ordeal of moral bombardment from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities for her naughtiness in relation to "wheat corners." Chicago will so far improve by these admonitions as to engage in no more "corners" until the next suitable opportunity occurs.

San Francisco still somplains of a scarcity of tonnage. Considerable freight is awaiting transportation to New York.

The Attorney General of Maryland has decided that insurance agents acting in that State for outside companies, which have not complied with the provisions of an act of the last Legislature, requiring sworn statements of business, copies of charter, etc., to be filed with the proper authorities, are liable to the penalty of the act of a fine of from one hundred to one thousand dollars.

The Connecticut tobacco crop is said to be the largest and most prolific ever raised in that State, and it is estimated by good judges that this year's crop, taking the prices of last year as a basis, will net the farmers from a million to a million and a half of dollars.

The extent to which the quack medicine business is carried on is alarming, and it is a gratifying fact that public opinion is being awakened to the evil, and is calling for laws which will effectually suppress some at least of the evil compounds which are poisoning the people.

The rage for annexation has reached Egypt, the Khedive being now engaged in an effort to attach Abyssinia to his dominions. A body of 2,000 men, armed with Remington rifles and light cannon, has invaded Abyssinia under the command of a Swiss adventurer named Munzinger, and already three provinces have been declared annexed to Egypt.

The latest commercial sensation is a threatened corner in cheese. The markets are said to be poorly supplied. The home consumption is very large, and the demand for export greater than has ever been known.

The demand for peaches in New York this season is said to have been far less than during any previous year, and this has caused the fruit to become a drug. Baskets of peaches go for a song. Water-melons and musk-melons were also never finer than this year.

Diving apparatus is coming into regular use in the coal mines of Europe, so as to enable the workmen to enter the shafts when they are flooded, in order to repair the pumping machinery.

The receipts of grain at the five western lake ports, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago have been this year, up to and including August 19th, a little less than 61,000,000 bushels, 2,000,000 bushels in excess of last year to the same date, and 15,000,000 bushels in excess of 1870. Navigation, moreover, opened this year about a month later than in 1871.

A Russian monk is said to have successfully combined sacred and secular business by founding a new religious order, intitution into which was effected by shaving the neophyte's head, and selling his proselyte's hair to the manufacturers of wigs and chignons.

Once a year an acre of good land, carefully tilled, produces a ton of corn, or two hundred or three hundred weight of meat or cheese, but, without any culture, the same area of the bottom of the sea yields a greater weight of food to the fishermen each week of the year.

A Georgia planter has a rather peculiar bird, a cross between a guinea fowl and a turkey, with a voice like a mokey. He proposes to present it to the chairman of the Greeley Executive Committee.

It is said that the architectural taste of Americans has never been so rapidly educated as during these months since the Chicago fire. In all our great cities, but in Chicago most notably, men require better and handsomer buildings than ever before.

A few days ago a man died in Massachusetts from the use of water drawn through a new lead pipe, about two years since. The poison first showed itself at the tip of his fingers, gradually working into his arms and neck, thence into his heart, resulting in his death.

An Iowa editor took home his fishing tackle the other day, and, laying them down, proceeded about other matters. After a while he discovered his fishing pole gyrating through the grass, and following it up, found that, with bait left on the hook, he had "caught a cat," very black, and very heavy.

A fine specimen of petrified sugar tree was recently found near the falls at Louisville, and the discoverer proposes to set himself up in the rock candy business.

Next to New York perhaps Boston pays the largest tax upon merchandise in the shape of cartage, and but few people have a definite idea of the enormous tax thus imposed. It entails a greater expense upon the general community than any other circumstance in connection with the mercantile business.

A Philadelphia mechanic has invented a patent "filter and cooler" that will furnish cool and pure water, without the use of ice. The apparatus, which consists of an upright cylinder of boiler iron, lined, is sunk into the ground, and this gives a temperature of fifty-six degrees, while the temperature of hydrant water in the summer averages about eighty degrees. The water is filtered of every impurity, leaving it as clear and cool as spring water.

PERSONAL.

There will be a remarkable family reunion at Woodbury, Conn., September 17. Mrs. Orphany Teeple will celebrate her 100th year, while her daughter and son-in-law will have their golden wedding in the presence of five generations.

Stanley, when he has recovered his health, is to go to China on behalf of the New York *Herald*, to make explorations and give accounts of the inner life of that marvelous country.

Prof. B. G. Northrop, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Education, has accepted the invitation of the government of Japan to take charge of the educational interests of that country, at a salary of $10,000 a year in gold.

Not only the son of Abraham Lincoln, but also the two sons of Stephen A. Douglas, are Grant men. Robert M. Douglas, the ex-Senator's oldest son, is among the most active workers at Washington for Grant's re-election."

A new Russian tenor, named Mariewitsch, with a magnificent voice, has arrived in Paris. He contemplates a visit to this country. He will bring his voice in his chest.

Mr. Sumner's physician has ordered him to the sea-shore for his health, and he has gone to Nahant. It is not expected that he will recover sufficiently to take part in the campaign before the Maine election, and there is reason to conclude he will not wish to do so afterward.

Louis Alexander, a colored man, is one of the editorial writers of the St. Louis *Globe*.

Gen Sherman gives it as his opinion that Bazaine should have kept out of Metz. Bazaine is said to agree with him.

Through the columns of a local paper the birth of a daughter was recently announced to A. H. Putnam, of Rockville, Connecticut, and as he had been married many years and had no children, the event created a sensation among his friends, who determined to visit him in a body, bearing suitable tokens of their regard. At the appointed hour they set forth, having with them a baby carriage, cradle, high chair, teething rings, and numerous small articles, the uses of which are known only to the initiated. The embarrassment of the party can be imagined when they learned, on reaching the house, that there had been no increase to the population in that quarter. It was then imagined when they heard of for some time past. It was supposed that the fire had burnt them out, but the developments of the past week or two prove pretty plainly that the brood is still too numerous to be entirely satisfactory. On the breaking of the "corner," they were the first to fail, and the first in the field for a settlement of their obligations at a nominal per cent. on the dollar.

THAT BIG DIAMOND.

A Calif rnian on His Way East Exhibits an Immense Diamond of Great Value.

[From the Missouri Republican.]

Dr. H. P. Swein and family, from Santa Cruz, California, was in the city yesterday, and left for the East on the Vandalia road. The Doctor had in his possession a large diamond, supposed to be of the first water, which he claims to be worth over $3,000,000. It was found by his boy at the mouth of a gulch in Santa Cruz county over six years ago. The specimen is an irregularly rounded pebble, about the size of a large horse-chestnut, covered with a thin, brownish, opaque crust, and the weight is three and a half ounces. Two or three facets, made by grinding off the outside coat, exhibit a brilliant transparency, which to the professional eye looked like rock crystal. It has been examined in San Francisco, where an offer of $10,000 was made to the owner. Mr. L. B. Hopkins compared it with other diamonds, and pronounced it the regular simon-pure stuff. The Doctor goes to Boston to have it tested by the most skillful lapidaries of that city. Explorations have since been made in the canyon where the specimen was discovered, but the search has not been rewarded with success. Dr. S. states that he passed through St. Louis twenty-three years ago on his way to California, since which time he has never experienced as hot weather as yesterday.

That Tidal Wave—A Failure.

[From the Nation.]

On the whole, "the great tidal wave" may be said, speaking Hibernically, to hang fire a little this week, though the contest is very active in Maine, and active, too, in the West, where Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Morton are giving assiduous attention to their personal affairs, and with the help of the various candidates are getting the people out in large numbers at barbecues and mass meetings. But there is a cessation of "defections" and "accessions," the truth being that the men who were in the intrigue from the first and the more incautious of the fence politicians have already announced their choice, while the cautious politicians, and that body of the rank and file which likes to be on the winning side, are waiting for decisive election returns. Then too, a depressing effect is exercised by a letter which Mr. Greeley is charged with having written, and in which he gave it as his opinion that he could carry New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire, but that the rest of the work must be done in the West. These are all November States, however, and as things look now, the contest will be practically settled in October, when elections will be held in Pennsylvania, which Mr. Greeley, it is alleged, does not claim, Indiana and Ohio. Let these States go for Grant, and progecy-making as to Connecticut and New Hampshire will be more feasible than necessary.

The "Indepndent" on Greeley.

The New York *Independent* thus alludes to some of the characteristics of Greeley, which are well known by the more intelligent among his supporters: "We have no wish to deal uncandidly with the general make-up of Mr. Greeley's mind; yet he has blundered too much, and is too apt to blunder, to be trusted with the office of President. His warmest admirers admit that his judgment is one-sided and partial; and hence, greatly lacking in comprehensiveness. This single fact of itself unfits him for the Presidency. His mental instability, except when he is under the rule of passion, gives to his purpose uncertainty, and makes him liable to be easily diverted from their pursuit. The crotchety composition of his mind is as well known as his name. His gullibility, which is proverbial, renders him the unsuspecting dupe of cunning men. These well-known features of his mind, to mention no others, unfit him to be the ruler over forty millions of people; and this fact will operate strongly against his prospects of a Presidential candidate. He must, of course, expect that his qualifications will be thoroughly canvassed in the light of his own history; and the more thorough the scrutiny the more evident it will be that he is not the man for the place."

New York papers give a very favorable forecast of the business outlook for the fall season, now actively opening. The condition of trade, particularly of our export trade, is always greatly dependent on the results of the harvest, and we have now sufficient data concerning the latter to enable us to estimate the general outcome with tolerable accuracy. In wheat, corn and small grains generally, the harvest, this year, will be a full average at least. In regard to cotton, which is by far the most valuable of all our products, there is a settled conviction that the crop will be one of the largest in the history of the country. We have in those crops the basis of a heavy fall trade. The grain crop is now pouring forward to the seaboard much earlier and in larger volume than were ever before known at this season of the year. It is now tolerably certain that the fall exportations of breadstuffs will be very heavy as Europe will require a large amount to make up deficiencies in the harvests. Then again, cotton picking has set in this year two weeks earlier than usual, and it is now beginning to arrive in small quantities in the Southern ports. In two weeks more the exportations of this staple will actively commence. Here we have an assurance of an abundance of foreign bills drawn against our great staples, with the result of largely diminishing the drain of gold. Buyers from the West and South are arriving at our great markets in goodly numbers, and are said to be purchasing to a much larger extent than has heretofore been observable at this season. They concur in representing their sections to be in a good condition financially, and state that stocks are absolutely bare, and that the country stores are almost empty of goods, which begin to be demanded by the farmers and planters in larger quantities than had been anticipated. This speaks well for the immediate future.

The Paris *Figaro* has the following curious story: "M. Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, director of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, had for some time past observed that his stock of small birds was diminishing every day, and he tried in vain to find out the person who stole them. The whole staff of the establishment were on the watch, but for some time without any result, and the delinquent was only discovered lately. It was one of the little African negroes who walk about the garden with the camels. He was in the habit of eating the stolen birds raw without any sort of cookery, and at the moment of his capture he was in the act of devouring alive, after having plucked it, a fine rose colored crane, which raised horrible cries. The poor animal had an enormous hole in the back when M. Geoffrey Saint Hilaire interrupted the operation. The negro having been set free after a severe correction, was three hours after found in the basin of the seal, engaged in a furious combat with that animal, the noise of which attracted the attention of the keepers. The amateur of raw meat was immediately locked up."

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 26, 1872.

The week opens quietly, and no change of rates in money or demand for loans can be observed on the dull surface of a very stagnant market.

—The unusual and long continued heat keeps buyers at home who are ordinarily to be found in considerable numbers present among the wholesale houses at this season of the year. The fact of the constant efforts of "commercial missionaries" to push the goods of their various houses among country and Western buyers, giving such parties an opportunity at any time of renewing their stock, wit out leaving their own offices, has wrought a great change in the character of the wholsale trade. Fewer merchants are to be seen in the market giving personal attention to laying in their new stocks, and the trade is extended throughout the season, smaller purchases being made at any one time, as the almost daily appearance of "agents" enables them to attend to their immediate wants without delay.

—The late robbery of the Third National Bank of Baltimore, whereby the bank lost about forty thousand dollars, and the depositors an untold amount by loss of securities left as *special deposits*, should increase the business of the Safe Deposit Company of this city. The banks, to accommodate their customers, take for safe keeping boxes containing papers and securities for which they issue receipts as "special deposits," and distinctly disclaim any responsibility against loss. Some of the banks will refuse to issue any receipts for such deposits. And in any case they only undertake to exercise the same caution in regard to safety that they do in case of their own funds. Whereas the Safe Deposit Company hold themselves responsible for losses. The banks would all be glad to be relieved of these special deposits, as they occupy room in their vaults which they need themselves, and are only deterred from refusing to take charge of them from fear of offending depositors.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅝	113⅝
10-40s	109⅝	109⅝
New 5s	111¾	111¾
Gold	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s		

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	114
United States 5-20s of 1864	114⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	114⅝
United States 10-40s	109⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113⅞
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113⅝
Currency Sixes	112¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 26, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
Canton	47	47	47	47	47	47
Western Union Tel.	8	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
Quicksilver	24	24	24	24	24	24
Wells Fargo Express				95		
American Express				61		
United States Express	95	95	95	95	95	95
New York Central	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
New York Central Scrip				97		
Erie	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Reading	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
Michigan Central	93	93	93	93	93	93
Michigan Southern	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Illinois Central	125	125	125	125	125	125
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne	125	125	125	125	125	125
Do. preferred	125	125	125	125	125	125
Rock Island	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
St. Paul	34	34	34	34	34	34
Do. preferred	65	65	65	65	65	65
Wabash	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96	96
Chicago and Rock Island	113	113	113	113	113	113
Do. Mississippi	115	115	115	115	115	115
Toledo and Wabash	47	47	47	47	47	47
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Toledo, Wabash and Erie	17	17	17	17	17	17
Do. preferred	30	30	30	30	30	30
Hudson	97	97	97	97	97	97
Harlem	125	125	125	125	125	125
Harlem, Hartford & Erie	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hartford	125	125	125	125	125	125
New York Central	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
Union Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝

—By request from the government of the German empire, the Secretary of the Treasury has fixed the valuation of the mark, the new unit of accounts of the German empire, at twenty-three cents for custom purposes. This is just one-third the value of the old Solferino thaler, whose value was fixed at sixty-nine cents.

—The Commissioners of the sinking fund of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through the agency of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, give notice to holders of the 5 per cent. loan of June 11, 1860, payable after July 11, 1870, that the interest on the entire amount of said loan will cease on the 11th day of October, 1872, and that said loan, with accrued interest, will be paid on presentation at the Bank in Philadelphia.

—With reference to the Constitutional Amendment recently officially declared adopted in Virginia the Richmond *Enquirer* says: "Its effect is to leave the Constitution silent upon the subject of usury and interest, and it will therefore hereafter be in the power of the General Assembly to prescribe any rate, however high or low. Instead of being regulated by the organic law it is hereafter to be regulated by statute law. The statutes now in existence prescribe six per cent. as legal interest, which is the maximum rate that can be charged."

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58⅜
Phila. and Erie	27⅝
Lehigh Navigation	41⅞
Catawissa	45
Oil Creek & Alley'n R.	55½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60
North Penn'a R. R.	49¾
United Co's of N. J.	127
Schuylkill Navigat'n	15⅝
Reading	93⅝

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 26, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads footed up some twenty-three cars, or about four hundred and fifteen head. In addition to those the number from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties, driven in by the different roads, amounted to fully three hundred head, making a total of seven hundred and fourteen head on sale this morning. In point of quality the offerings were principally poor, in fact fewer good to extra were offered than we have seen for a long time. Butchers who like good cattle were evidently unable to suit themselves with stock, as we heard several declare that there was not a good bullock on sale. The offerings of stock of a medium grade were fair, though the bulk were cattle of a very common kind. Trade opened up slow at about half-past six o'clock, but before an hour had passed, butchers became aware that good cattle were scarce and trade became moderately at about last week's figures. All the good cattle were sold by nine o'clock. Trade in the medium grades ruled pretty solid, butchers complaining of dull markets, and waiting to buy at lower figures. Holders, however, succeeded in working off the supply at prices about the same as last week. Common cattle were in large supply, and butchers were slow about taking hold. In fact several lots were withdrawn from the market and sent to East Liberty, owners being unwilling to sell here at the prices offered. At noon trade was dragging slow, with prices the lowest of the season. On the whole the market was good on the best grades of cattle, and very bad on common, with several lots left over unsold.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades sold: Extra, 5½@5¾c; steers, fine and smooth, $6 10 to $7 25; extra, 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; good, 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth $5 75 to $6 35; fair, 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; common steers, fine and smooth, $4 50 to $5 00; bulls, fine and smooth, $2 to $2 50; cows, fine and smooth, $2 50 to $4; roughs, all weights, $2 50 to $4.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of live stock at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
Thos. Blackstone, from Bellair, Ohio	1
J. Thompson, from Bellair, Ohio	1
W. A. Bartt, from Bellair, Ohio	1
J. McCreery, from Bellair	1
G. Shaw, from Canal Dover, Ohio	1
C. H. Hines, from Canal Dover, Ohio	1
C. Shtzman, from Canal Dover	1
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	1
S. Krause, from Chicago	1
M. Varner, from Chicago	1
Needy & Bro., from Mansfield, Ohio	2
H. Mitchell, from Mansfield, Ohio	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Crestline, Ohio	1
R. M. Snyder, Orrville, Ohio	1
J. McCallister, from New Castle, Pa	1
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., from East Liberty	1
Orr, Williams & Co., East Liberty	1
J. Roush, from Canton, Ohio	sheep 1
C. Thompson, from Newcastle, Ohio	sheep 1

Cattle Sales.

Greenwalt and Kahn sold 53 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $7 25 per 100 lbs.

Keefer & Beyers report selling 23 head of cattle from Ohio at prices from $4 00 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

J. Zeigler sold 18 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $4 50 to $5 00 per 100 lbs.

J. Shamberg sold 22 head of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $5 87 to $5 25 per 100 lbs.

M. Krauss sold 2 cars of Chicago cattle at prices from $6 00 to $6 75 per 100 lbs; also, 15 head of Washington county cattle from $5 00 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

M. Varner reports selling 17 head of cattle from Chicago at prices from $6 00 to $7 00 per 100 lbs; also, 54 head from Greene county, Pa., from $4 00 to $6 00 per 100 lbs.

Wm. Moonshine sold 20 head of Greene county cattle at figures from $5 to $5 50 @ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. supplied 6 cars of cattle from Ohio and one car from Washington county at prices from $5 50 to $5 25 @ 100 lbs.

E. Katz sold 1 car cattle, from Chicago, at prices ranging from $6 to $7 @ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 19 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 50 @ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. retailed 3 cars of Chicago cattle at prices from $5 25 @ 100 lbs and 1 car of Washington county cattle from $3 to $4 12 5 100 lbs.

Needy & Bro. sold 2 cars Ohio cattle at figures from $6 to $7 @ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 44 head of Western cattle at prices varying from $4 00 to $6 00 per hundred lbs.

James Hanlon sold 20 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $5 50 to $5 50 per hundred lbs.

Carr & McClelland sold 1 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 00 to $6 00 per hundred lbs.

S. Tranerman sold 47 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago at figures from $2 75 to $6 75 per hundred lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. sold 41 head of cattle from St. Louis at prices from $5 00 to $5 50 per hundred lbs.

T. Dinsmore sold 16 head of Greene county cattle at prices from $5 75 to $4 50 per hundred lbs.

J. Burchfield retailed 1 head of Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $5 25 to $6 75 per hundred lbs.

Hamilton sold 21 head of Ohio cattle at prices of from $3 75 to $4 75 per hundred lbs.

Hagenbuch & Shidamantel sold 25 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 00 per hundred lbs.

F. Hartman sold 30 head of mixed country cattle at prices varying from $5 00 to $6 10 per hundred lbs.

Effinger & Shidamantel sold 15 head of Butler county cattle, at figures from $4 00 to $5 25 per hundred lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, footing up fully 1,800 head. The quality of the sheep was about that of the common mixed, embracing everything from good to the worst kind. Trade rules fair on good lambs, but was bad on common lambs and sheep. The prices realized were a shade lower than last week. Good lambs averaging 70 lbs sold for 24 50 per head, and common sold as low as $1 40 per head. Below will be found sales which will give the reader a fair idea of trade:

Keefer, Eckert and E kerman sold 485 sheep and lambs Butler and Lawrence counties at $1 25 to $5 25 per head.

J. A. Stakley sold 178 sheep and lambs Butler county at $2 to $4 25 per head.

J. Beeler sold 130 sheep and lambs Butler county at $2 to $5 per head.

J. Neely sold 110 sheep and lambs Butler county at $1 75 to $5 per head.

Effiner and Shidamantel sold 165 sheep and lambs Butler county at $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

J. Beeler, 184 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 00 to $4 00 per head.

Bentley & Bro., 98 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 00 to $4 00 per head.

Neely & Farley, 160 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $1 50 to $4 00 per head.

F Hector, 108 sheep and lambs, Ohio, $2 00 to $5 25 per head.

R McCaslin, 150 sheep and lambs, Lawrence county, $2 00 to $5 00.

J W Steward, 170 sheep and lambs, Greene county, $2 00 to $4 00 per head.

H Nagel, 80 lambs, Butler county, $2 50 to $3 00 per head.

F Albaugh, 93 lambs, Lawrence county, $3 00 to $3 62 per head.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 27, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market was not an active one; dealers generally are disposed to wait and see what effect the consolidation project will have on the market. As the arrangements have been completed, it will not take long to get things in running order.

REFINED

Dealers report the market steady at Parker's at $5 25@5 27½ per barrel.

Dull and neglected. The nominal rates are: Spot 21¾c; August 21¾c; September 22¾c; October 23c.

OIL BARRELS.

Sales moderate; prices nominally unchanged. City make $1 80; country $1 70.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 26.—Market unchanged and firm at $5 25.

OIL CITY, August 26.—Market quiet and unchanged; lower crude, $3 25; upper road, $3 30@3 35; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 40.

ROUSEVILLE, August 26.—Market quiet and unchanged at $3 25.

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—The spot market was firm and quiet at $3 40 with nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.—Market quiet; S. W. 21¾c; crude 11c; cases, 27½c; sales nominal; futures: August 21¾@21¾c; September 22@c.

TITUSVILLE, August 26.—The *Herald* says: The market was quiet but firmer, with no unusual demand. We quote the following

SALES:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$3 35
300 bbls upper road, spot	3 30
300 bbls upper road, spot	3 25
200 bbls upper road, spot	3 37½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 32½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 40

NEW YORK, August 26.—Closing Saturday—Sales of of crude in bulk were limited to small lots, with prices at figures ranging from $4 00 to $6 00 per hundred lbs.

S. Tranerman sold 47 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Chicago at figures from $2 75 to $6 75 per hundred lbs.

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T. Dinsmore sold 16 head of Greene county cattle at prices from $5 75 to $4 50 per hundred lbs.

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 26, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather is extremely warm which has a decided effect upon the market. But what can't be cured must be endured; therefore we will not grumble. The market opened this morning at the same figures at which it closed on Saturday. Following are the wholesale rates, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—There is a better demand, with sales soda ash, commom, 4¾ @ cent, 4¾c; refined, 5¾ @ cent., 6¾c; nitrate soda, 5c; arsenic, 3¾c @ 3¾; pots, 10c; Pearls, 11@11½c @ lb.

APPLES—Market dull and unsettled, with receipts largely in excess of the demand. Sales are made, as to quality, at 75c@$1 25 @ bbl. Receipts, 193 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Supply light, with sales at 65a75c for choice.

BUTTER—Market dull for all grades except extra choice table, which is sought after at 24a25c; common not wanted. Receipts 40 pkgs.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—This household article still continues to meet with favor, and during the past week the sales have been large at the following prices: $1 75 for ¼ 8s; $3 25 for ½ 8s; $6 for 1 ℔ and $20 for 5 8s.

BRAN—We quote sales at $2 00@3 25 @ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; No. 1 $3 50; No. 2 $3 00.

CHEESE—Receipts light, and prices unchanged as follows: Goshen at 12a13c; Sweitzer 15a15c; Factory 11a12c; Dairy 10¾a11c @ ℔.

CONTENT CURED HAMS—Hams 9¾10c @ ℔; clear sides 7c @ ℔; shoulders 5a5¼c @ ℔.

CANDY OIL—With a fair trade prices are held firm at 19c for lots in a small way at the usual advance.

CEMENT — There is a fair demand for Beeson's Hydraulic at $4 @ 60a2 25 @ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 60; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50a3 75 @ ton.

CORN MEAL—Sales at $3 25 @ bbl.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 15½c; star, 14 ounces, 15c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania at $5 50 @ case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We give below the rates at which sales are made. The market is reported unusually brisk for the season. We quote Sugar cured hams 17c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain do 9½c; rib sides 11c; clear rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12c; breakfast bacon 14c. Dried beef 20c. Mess pork, held at $16 50, cash; no do, kegs 10¾c; buckets 11¾c. Receipts bacon 20 tierces.

EGGS—No change in prices; prime fresh 17a18c per dozen.

FLOUR—There is not a shadow of change in prices, and we are reported full stocks in the hands of mills and stores. We quote as follows: Spring wheat $8 00a8 50 for new; $8 75a9 00 for old. Some fancy lots sold a fraction higher. The mill rates are unchanged. We quote sales of rye flour at $5 25 per bbl. Receipts 560 bbls.

GRAIN—The following are the grain receipts since our last:

Oats, sacks.....1,692 | Wheat, sacks..... 838
Corn, sacks.....525 | Rye, sacks..... 170

The market to-day was dull, the rulings by car lots being as follows: Red winter $1 75; white $1 and 35; spring, Milwaukee club, $1 68. Rye—Demand limited, with small sales at 75c per bush. Oats—Old white are in fair demand at 43c; mixed 41c; new white 38c. Corn—Yellow, shelled, 61a62c; mixed 58a60c. Barley nominal.

GROCERIES—The trade continues brisk, with nothing to excite the market or induce us to change our quotations. The following are the ruling prices:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21¼c; roasted in one pound papers 26c; O G Java 29c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 12c; Powdered sugar 13¼c; A 12¾c; B do 11¾; extra C 11¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¼a11¾c; fruit sugars 8a9¼c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & R fancy 65c; H & R extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¾c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Alspice, pepper, 22c; nispice 18c; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

HAY—There is nothing new to note. Old hay finds ready salest $25 to $28a30 @ ton for new.

LARD OIL—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands 75a80c @ gallon.

PORK—$17 50@ 20 @ bbl; Jersey sweets at $18 75 @ bbl, and Maryland sweets at $4a4 25 @ bbl.

PEACHES sell readily at $1 50a2 50 per box, according to quality.

PEARS—Choice Bartletts sell at $5.

PLUMS—A good demand is had for this article, and they find ready sale at $4a4 50 per box; good green plums sell at $3 25 per box.

POTATOES—The market is reported for spring chickens at 45a50c per pair.

SCROLLS—An active trade is reported for this useful household article at $6 50 per case.

SEEDS—Timothy is quoted at $2 50; store lots are selling at $3 62; clover seed remains inactive, while flax seed ranges from $1 75a1 80.

TWINES—Good chain is quoted at 35c per gal.

TALLOW is without change, and prices rule 6½a7c @ ℔.

WHISKY—A fair demand is reported, and high-wines are selling in job lots at 95@96c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 26, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier, closing quiet at $1 13½ @ 13⅝, seller September; $1 12¾ @ 12¾, seller the year. Corn dull and weak at 38¾c seller September; rejected 25¾c. Oats dull and easier at 27¾c cash; no seller August; 26c seller September; rejected 20¾c @ 21c. Rye firmer, with sales at 54¾c. Barley firm and in good demand; No 2, 67c; No 3, 48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive; nominally $14 75. Lard firm; winter 9½c; spring 8¾c. Meats firm; preserved hams quiet and nominally unchanged. Bulk meats quiet and firmly held; holders asking 7c for shoulders and 9½@9¾c for short rib sides. Bacon dull.

WHISKY—Irregular, with sales at 89@89¾a90c, closing at 89¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling upland 20c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine western and State $5 30a5 75; common to good $6 50a6 75; good to choice $6 80a7 60; white wheat extra $7 65a8 00. Whisky a shade firmer at 92½c. Wheat firmer and fairly active demand; Northwest spring, afloat, $1 53; new winter red western $1 50a1 65, the latter for very choice new red southern $1 60. Rye firmer and in fair demand; western, in store, 72c; afloat 73½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand for spec. ulation; steamer, mixed western, 45a46c; sail do 46@46½c; yellow western 47a48c; white 48a49c. Eggs quiet and firmer; western 23a24c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 15a18c. Sugar firm but to good refining quiet; Cuba 8¾@8¾c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet. Petroleum—Crude 11¾c; refined 22¾a22¾c. Pork dull and heavy; mess $16 50a16 62½; prime $14 50a14 62½; extra $ nale. Beef dull; plain mess $8 50a9; extra $nale hams quiet at $9a9¾. Tierce beef nominal; prime mess $12a13. Lard moderately firm; hanging 9¾c; steam 9c. Middles quiet. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Beeves for the week just ended, 5,800, against 6,100 last week; 104 for exportation, 98 at One Hundredth street, and 2 at Weehawken. Stock all selling; few good driven on the market and they still keep up 13a13¾c; medium sell fairly at about 12c, with poor natives a shade under. Cows in good demand and steady. The market averaged 113c, and all were sold but there was a liberal supply. Veals sold at the close; five cars Texans, 6¾ cwt sold at 3¾a4c; 5 cars do $3a3¾c; cwt $50 each; 2 cars Illinois 6¾ cwt at 4c; 2 cars do 6¾ cwt at 4c; 2 cars Kentucky, 6¾ cwt 12a13c; 5 cars poor low sun 4a7 cwt at 3a3½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 24,000 against, 22,300 last week; there were 8,800 for sale to-day in a strong active market. Sheep are worth 5¾a6c for thin to scarcely medium, and 6¾a7c for good to choice. Lambs sell at 7a10c, a car 50 in State going at 8c; a car 61 in Ontario at 9¾c; 4 cars 60 in Ohio, with part car State 62 lbs 10c; a car 93 lbs Ohio 9c; a car 92 7a6c; a car 79 lbs, thin, 5¾c.

Hogs—Total receipts 34,900, against 30,600 last week; there were 29 cars Sunday, 8 Saturday, 10 firms; dressed closed at 6¾a6¾c for nearly all weights, a few heavy going at 6¾c, and a small number of pigs at 6¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling upland 20¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand at $5 75a7 00. Wheat—Red winter good at full prices; dry $1 35a1 40. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 46a47c. Rye firm and in fair demand; old 72a75c; new 60a70c. Oats firm and in fair demand for old at 32a36c; new quiet at 30a32c. Barley firm and in fair demand at 60a75c. Provisions unchanged and firm. Pork steady and in moderate demand at 16c. But firm and in fair demand for choice. Bacon in good demand at 9a10c. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 9¼c. Butter in fair demand for choice. Sugar steady and in moderate demand, with sales at 9¾@10¾c. Lard in fair purchasing request at 9¼@9¾c. Kettle 9¾c; steam 9¾c; sales of summer at 8¾c. Bulk meats—Shoulders 7c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 9¾c, with sales at 10c for packing. Bacon—demand good at full prices; sales at 7¾a10¾c. Sugar cured hams firm; winter at 15¾a16c. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4 90a5 50 for heavy and in moderate demand at 6¾@6¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The week opens with a continued activity in all departments. Brown sheetings and shirtings of standard weights are in full request, and medium grades fairly active at current asking rates. Bleached goods a little more active. Cotton drills without any special features. Cotton flannels are moving slowly in small lots. Woolens and woolens are generally in good demand. Prints continue active at current quotations. Ginghams are active at 12½c, but at figures above this rate the trade is inactive. Ticks, stripes and checks are gradually increasing in demand. Woolens are generally becoming more active. Cloths and coatings have met with fair inquiry and cassimeres for merchant tailoring purposes have been more in demand. The market opens with a decided improvement in foreign goods; some jobbers are quite busy and prices are firm. Fancy dress goods active and in demand.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—Tobacco unchanged, with sales of 0 f hhds. Cotton quiet; middling upland 20c. Flour quiet; extra family $6a6 50. Wheat firm at $1 20a1 30 for choice, on arrival. Corn firm at 54a56c for shelled, sacked, from store. Oats steady; new, on arrival, 26a27c. Mess pork steady at $14 00 cash, and $14 50 on orders. Bacon firm and active; shoulders 10¼a11c; clear sides 13¼a13½c. Bulk meats firm; clear sides 9c. Sugar cured hams for gotton; fancy 16a17c. Whisky firm, asking 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Cotton quiet and firm; middling upland 20c. Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine western and State $5 30a5 75; common to good $6 50a6 75; good to choice $6 80a7 60; white wheat extra $7 65a8 00. Whisky a shade firmer at 92½c. Wheat firmer and fairly active demand; Northwest spring, afloat, $1 53; new winter red western $1 50a1 65, the latter for very choice new red southern $1 60. Rye firmer and in fair demand; western, in store, 72c; afloat 73½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in good demand for speculation; steamer, mixed western, 45a46c; sail do 46@46½c; yellow western 47a48c; white 48a49c. Eggs quiet and firmer; western 23a24c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio 15a18c. Sugar firm but to good refining quiet; Cuba 8¾@8¾c. Molasses dull. Rice quiet. Petroleum—Crude 11¾c; refined 22¾a22¾c. Pork dull and heavy; mess $16 50a16 62½; prime $14 50a14 62½; extra $ nale. Beef dull; plain mess $8 50a9; extra $nale hams quiet at $9a9¾. Tierce beef nominal; prime mess $12a13. Lard moderately firm; hanging 9¾c; steam 9c. Middles quiet. Lard steady; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Beeves for the week just ended, 5,800, against 6,100 last week; 104 for exportation, 98 at One Hundredth street, and 2 at Weehawken. Stock all selling; few good driven on the market and they still keep up 13a13¾c; medium sell fairly at about 12c, with poor natives a shade under. Cows in good demand and steady. The market averaged 113c, and all were sold but there was a liberal supply. Veals sold at the close; five cars Texans, 6¾ cwt sold at 3¾a4c; 5 cars do $3a3¾c; cwt $50 each; 2 cars Illinois 6¾ cwt at 4c; 2 cars do 6¾ cwt at 4c; 2 cars Kentucky, 6¾ cwt 12a13c; 5 cars poor low sun 4a7 cwt at 3a3½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 24,000 against, 22,300 last week; there were 8,800 for sale to-day in a strong active market. Sheep are worth 5¾a6c for thin to scarcely medium, and 6¾a7c for good to choice. Lambs sell at 7a10c, a car 50 in State going at 8c; a car 61 in Ontario at 9¾c; 4 cars 60 in Ohio, with part car State 62 lbs 10c; a car 93 lbs Ohio 9c; a car 92 7a6c; a car 79 lbs, thin, 5¾c.

Hogs—Total receipts 34,900, against 30,600 last week; there were 29 cars Sunday, 8 Saturday, 10 firms; dressed closed at 6¾a6¾c for nearly all weights, a few heavy going at 6¾c, and a small number of pigs at 6¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling upland 20¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand at $5 75a7 00. Wheat—Red winter good at full prices; dry $1 35a1 40. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 46a47c. Rye firm and in fair demand; old 72a75c; new 60a70c. Oats firm and in fair demand for old at 32a36c; new quiet at 30a32c. Barley firm and in fair demand

THE VERY LATEST.

THE STRAIGHTS.

Another Conference at Long Branch—Delegates to the Louisville Convention.

NEW YORK, August 26.—A number of straight-out Democrats, including Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, Henry Thompson, of Pennsylvania, J. R. Gilbert, of Kentucky, Wilson H. Lurtis, of Ohio, Gilbert, of Kentucky, Wilson H. Lurtis, of Ohio, and Henry Williamson, of Maryland, met at Long Branch to-day to hear the report of the Executive Committee appointed by the Conference held at Long Branch last June. After reading a long report and a speech by the chairman, J. R. Gilbert, and the passage of a series of resolutions, the following were appointed delegates to the Louisville Convention, and instructed to support Charles O'Conor as the nominee for the Presidency, *et*., Horace Black, Delaware; Henry K. Williamson, Robert M. Preston and Edgar Segeid, of Maryland; Henry Thompson and Joel Applegate, Pennsylvania; Richard Henderson, West Virginia; Wilson Perry, New Jersey; J. R. Gilbert, Kentucky; Rufus Rogers and Theobald Davies, Ohio; Charles Martin, George Golden and James O'Brien, of New York.

Convention at Niagara Falls.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., August 26.—The straight-out Democrats of the Twenty-ninth district will meet at Niagara Falls to-morrow, to select delegates to the Louisville Convention.

Mass Convention at Des Moines, Iowa.

DES MOINES, IOWA, August 26.—A meeting of Democrats was held this evening at which resolutions were passed indorsing the Louisville movement. A State mass convention of straight-out Democrats will be held here on Wednesday to elect delegates to Louisville.

DIAMOND SEEKERS.

Expedition to New Mexico Heard From—Consignment of Supposed Precious Stones Received at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, August 26.—The Savage expedition, fitted out at this city some four weeks ago, to search or precious stones, has been heard from. A letter was received this afternoon, dated Piano Cianco, New Mexico, August 17, with a consignment of quartz, rubies, emeralds, garnets, opals, and a variety of bright stones, supposed to be diamonds. Crowds of people are examining the specimens with much interest. A careful sample of the whole lot will be forwarded to lapidaries in New York to-morrow. Savage writes that he will send another collection of better quality in a few days.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Direct Short Line from St. Louis to Fort Kearney.

ATCHISON, KANSAS, August 26.—The Atchison and Nebraska Railroad was completed on Saturday to Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, one hundred and forty-six miles northwest of this city, and to-day trains commenced running to that place. The completion of this road to Lincoln makes a direct short line from St. Louis to Fort Kearney on the Union Pacific Railroad. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road commenced running through trains from here to Chicago yesterday.

Col. Scott and Party in California—Subscriptions to the Atlantic and Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—Col. Thomas A. Scott and the Texas-Pacific Railroad party reached Los Angeles yesterday, and were enthusiastically received by the entire population.

The subscription to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad now aggregate $1,887,500. Number of subscribers two thousand and twenty-two.

Consolidation of Bonds Between St. Louis and Nashville.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—The stockholders of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Company, at a meeting here to-day, unanimously ratified the articles of consolidation recently entered into by that company with the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville and Edgefield and Kentucky Roads, by which the roads between here and Nashville are brought under one management.

San Francisco Refuses Subsidy to the Central Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred this afternoon rejected the compromise resolutions in favor granting the Central Pacific a subsidy of $2,500,000, in consideration of the abandonment of the Goat Island project and the construction of the Suvensavon Bridge, and adopted resolutions favoring the construction of a competing line from the Mississippi valley to San Francisco. The motion comes before the Committee of the Whole for final action on Wednesday.

Report of Government Directors on the Union Pacific Railroad—Future Prospects—Abuses to be Corrected—Additional Protection from Snow.

OMAHA, NEB., August 26.—The following will appear in the Omaha *Herald* and *Republican* to-morrow morning: The government directors of the Union Pacific Railway have returned from their tour of inspection, and express themselves pleased with the condition of the road, its equipment, *&c*. They accord to Mr. Seckles, Gen. Sup., great credit for the efficient manner in which his department has been conducted. Preparations for the coming winter promise success in preventing a renewal of the snow blockade. Additional forces and sheds are provided for at every point where snow difficulties are at all likely to occur, and if the superintendent is allowed to carry out his plans for its protection, the government directors do not doubt that the road will be operated during the coming winter without interruption. They investigated the fuel question with regard to its relations to the road, its business and the general development of the country along and tributary to the line, and do not hesitate to pronounce the contract between the Missouri Railway Co. and the Wyoming Coal Company utterly indefensible, and conducive with their views entirely unfair to the government. They feel confident that, with proper management, the capacity of the road is equal to meet the mortgages of the company, and sufficient to provide for the liquidation of the advance made by the government; but to do this the affairs of the company must be managed for its own interests and not for the gain of individuals, however connected with the corporation. A capital ... purchased ... ing, is entirely in position to meet all demands upon it, and the government directors are of the opinion that the bonds should be extended. The country tributary to the road is developing rapidly, and everything promises well for the future, if some existing abuses can be removed and a strict business management for the interests of the corporation are enforced in the future.

A Curious Story About Spanish Money in Cuba.

The New York *Sun* prints a curious if true story showing how the slave-trading Spaniards are supplied with money. The substance of the revelation is, that some months since plates from which the bills of the Spanish Bank of Havana are printed had been sent to New York—the apparent object of sending them there being to print bills to the amount of three millions of dollars. In lieu of three millions, however, we are told bills to the amount of six millions were really printed, the surreptitious issue of the extra three millions being clandestinely divided between the Spanish officials of Havana and their allies in this country. The editor then goes on to say:

When the above facts became known in Havana, a deputation waited upon the bank directors and requested ocular proof contradictory of the plates could not be produced, for the reason that they still remained in New York. It appears that the clandestine issue of these notes was made in June. The steamer Columbia, on her last trip to Havana, on the 15th instant, carried nine cases containing Spanish bank bills, shipped by one of our bank note companies to the President of the bank. We are further informed that this steamer has on every trip for months past carried out similar consignments.

The Spaniards know that the amount of bills of the bank in circulation can never be accounted, for the final success of the revolution will wipe all memory of them away; and, accordingly, the more of such paper they can now put off, the more of other people's money they will get for—these notes costing the only expense being the printing of the bills.

The city of Belfast, Ireland, the scene of the late terrible rioting and bloodshed, is a seaport town of 100,000 inhabitants. It is the most important depot of the linen trade in the British empire, and has the reputation, through extensive mills, breweries and rope-works and ship yards, of being the first commercial town in Ireland.

During the late thunder storm at Boston, somebody counted three hundred and twenty-two flashes in seven minutes. He was a lightning calculator.

They are experimenting with cracked granite for pavements in Richmond, and crushing it down with a fifteen ton steam roller.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—River eight feet ten inches and falling. Arrived—Granite State from Pittsburgh.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—River still falling with four feet ten inches in canal and two feet ten inches in the chute. Hot to-day. Cloudy and threatening a storm to-night. Business dull and freights scarce. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville; Messenger, St. Louis. Departed—Charmer, Messenger, Cincinnati; Lookout, Kanawha. The Superintendent says the canal will be closed at five o'clock Wednesday evening.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 26.—Clear and hot. River at Mahoney's eight feet. Arrived—Mollie Ragon, Wild Cat and barges, Hawkeye No. 2, R. H. Hunt, Arkansas Belle, Fayette, Declaration, Tarascon. All had moderate trips. Business very light.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, August 26.—River falling, with twenty-four inches on Shoals. Weather fair and hot.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 26.—Arrived—Dictator, Memphis. Departed—Dictator, St. Louis. The J. H. Johnson and City of Alton are still aground at Greenfield, River stationary.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Arrived—Victory, Merrill and Clinton, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Friendship, Illinois River. Departed—Northwestern and Lake Superior, St. Paul; City of Chester, Memphis; St. Luke, Jefferson City. River falling. Clear and excessively hot.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 26.—Weather extremely hot again to-day, the thermometer marking 98. River about stationary. Departed—City of Helena, St. Louis; Capital City, Vicksburg; Lawrence, Chickasaw.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, August 26.—Down—Onachita, Belle. Up—Belle of St. Louis. Clear and warm. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Arrived—John Ryle, Henry Ames, St. Louis. No departures. Cloudy.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 26.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 17@17½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 26.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¾c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 26.—Cotton entirely nominal.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 26.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¾@20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, August 26.—Cattle—Receipts 2,605. Good shipping grades are in fair demand and prices firm, with sales of good 1,454 to 1,497 steers at $5 80@5 90; prime 72 cwt $6 25; no extras on the market; medium to fair through Texans $2 50@3 90; choice wintered do $4 50; fair to good stockers $3 87½@3 90; a tered do $4 50; fair to good stockers $3 87½@3 90; a tered do $4 50; fair to good stockers $3 87½@3 90; a good deal of common stock is still unsold; sales to-day 952. Hogs—Receipts 3,814. Market quiet and rather weak at Saturday's prices; good to extra $4 02½@4 05; medium to fair $4 00@4 02½; shipments 6,147. Sheep—Receipts 289. Market dull and nearly nominal at 3 50 to 4 for mixed to choice.

DOG DAYS.

The popular notion of the "dog days" is like many other weather superstitions, to be referred to a very remote antiquity. As popular conceits do not recognize astronomical discoveries and changes, the current notion of signs and weather wonders are often at war with fact and science. The moon, for instance, is largely blamed or praised for influences with which that body can have very little to do, and the terms "lunatic" and "moon struck," and their associates and derivatives are standing libels upon the bright satellite which makes night glorious. The "dog star" is even more unjustly dealt with, being held accountable for rabid heats and rabid dogs. The connection between Sirius, which is the dog star, and anything upon our earthly abode, is purely fanciful, except, indeed, such connection, yet undiscovered, as any or all the starry host may have.

As warm weather reading, a few facts about the dog star and dog days may be acceptable. A writer in *Cassel's Magazine* has collected some of these notes, which will be used in the present article, supplemented by facts and fancies from other sources. "Names are things," says the familiar proverb, and "Sirius" may be first taken by his name. "Sirius" was one of the ancient names of the river Nile, about the sources of which river some of the testy English geographers, with unintentional consistency, are now going mad against Mr. Stanley for his discovery of Dr. Livingstone, who is certainly "Nile-mad." But the method in the doctor's madness will probably result in the solution of a great geographical problem.

It was observed some three thousand years ago, more or less, that "twenty days before the star rose "heliacally" or with the sun, the rising of the Nile commenced, and thence the name dog star, in allusion to a much dog seeing danger and warning people of its approach. The inhabitants of tracts subject to overflow took the warning and removed. As coincidence is very apt to be confounded with cause and effect, and as the overflow of the river whatever advantage it conferred upon agriculture, had the reverse influence upon health, the dog star came in of course for the blame of the malarious influences. Twenty days before and twenty days after the "heliacal" rising were marked off as "dog days" in the calendar. Greece and Rome imported the superstition from Egypt, and we have inherited the notion from them. For centuries the dog star, Sirius or, "dog day," of the Roman calendar were received in Europe and in this country. They began about the first of July and closed about the middle of August. Precise dates in common English old-fashioned almanacs give the 3d of July as the first of the dog days, and 11th of August as the last.

The writer hereof heard it confidently said the other day, that "the dog days are over." If the dog days—that is, the twenty days before and the twenty after the "heliacal" rising of the star—are over, then that rising of the star with the sun must have taken place on the 23d of September. But the fact is that the phenomenon did not occur until on or about the 12th of August. The rising of Sirius with the sun varies according to the latitude of the place of observation, and occurs later and later from year to year. In due time, if the dog star has anything to do with the heat, our descendants will be panting with the oppressive atmosphere in February.

The subject of climate has in late years been receiving attention which will remove from popular belief many weather superstitions. We need yet not go to the stars for the solution of torrential phenomena—rain always excepting our obligations to the great center of our own system—though the wonderful discoveries in astronomy are measuring what have hitherto been deemed inappreciable influences, and weighing what have been hitherto regarded as imponderable. A certain season in every summer is oppressive and insalubrious. The action of the sun upon the earth, together with the atmosphere, the abundance of rain, or the lack of it, the overflow of waters or their subsidence, the torrid heat of the sun's rays, or sunshine tempered by the shade of forests, these influences, singly or combined produce the effects from which it is quite time to acquit the "dog star." Even the word "cellulose" has become a misnomer, since its use is based on the idea that degrees of heat accord with degrees of light. Various local and tidal and meteorological causes so affect the temperature that a fan and overcoat of furs may be demanded at the same time by men who live in the same degree of latitude. It is also to be remembered that our comfort or discomfort, health or sickness depend largely upon ourselves, our diet, exercise and mental quiet or perturbation—but upon any influence outside of our own will and conduct. And whether the dog days begin on the 3d or the 20th of July, and end on the 12th of August or the 1st of September, the only mode in which we can pass them comfortably is to "take things easy and not to handle." If the "dog star rage," let him. We can't help it. But we can help raging ourselves.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

VON MOLTKE AS A PROPHET.

The world has not been slow to credit Field Marshal Count Von Moltke with military genius; it must now concede to him the gift of prophecy. Moltke's share in the next volume of the official history of the Franco-Prussian war contains, among other important matter, a singular chapter from the hand of the victor of Sadowa and Sedan himself. It appears that he not only, as far back as 1868, foresaw the coming struggle, but he forsaw its minutest details. There can no longer be any doubt possible that Moltke was the first who was ready, in July, 1870, the Prussian government anticipated and had fully prepared for what it regarded as the inevitable conflict with France. It also appears that Moltke was not alone in his preparation proved to be, just at the moment of the declaration of war, and how incomplete. On the other hand, the Emperor's preparation, no more doubt can remain as to who was really at the bottom responsible for the disastrous campaign. Marshal Von Moltke's memorandum is a masterly document. It embraces the whole situation with a breadth of view which leaves no contingency unprovided for. Writing in 1868, the veteran general foresees that North Germany could at first bring but 250,000 disciplined troops into action, while France could summon a force of 350,000, which rapid mobilization of reserves would increase in a short time to 343,000 men. At first these forces would be opposed by the German States would take in the event of war was doubtful, notwithstanding the treaties of 1866, which gave the command of the South Germans to the King of Prussa as their federal sovereign, and Von Moltke had to provide for the contingency, not only that the emperor should invade South Germany by movements from Metz and Strasburg as centers, but that he should enter a wedge between North and South Germany and thus supersunder or force the latter to throw in its fortunes with the French.

Von Moltke's plan, which was afterward followed with a marvelous precision, provided for both contingencies, although, in the interval between his making it and the outbreak of the war, the opportunities to fly the spring which Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg would take became no longer doubtful. To concentrate the German forces in a wide angle between the Rhine and the Moselle, with the military center at Coblentz, to be beforehand with the Bonds in appropriating, and in invasion, to force the emperor either to divide his forces to remain still, or to leave France exposed, to be in such a position that a movement from either flank of the Strasburg-Metz line would not only prevent the French advance into Germany but also to himself enter Alsace and Lorraine by—these were the points which Von Moltke prepared in 1868, and splendidly executed, without a hitch, in 1870. Indeed, the execution was easier than he had imagined, and the French forces fell short, if anything, of active. He had taken a more than just measure of the French strength and preparation, he could not foresee the extent of corruption, the amount of military incapacity, which were to prove, after all, his most powerful allies. He looked forward to a bitter though not protracted struggle, and he left no loop-hole for a French victory by chance. Probably there never was a campaign so minutely planned, so clearly foreconstructed, so exactly provided for, and so scientifically carried out in every part. In this, at least, the military authorities of France may safely and profitably imitate the great master of the art of war, to whose wise provision they owe the most tremendous misfortune which ever befell their country.—*Boston Post*.

How Strikes Affect the Poor.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is inclined to think the master bakers of Dublin are right in refusing to comply with the unreasonable demands of their journeymen, of which serious "bread riots" are resulting. The editor cannot help remarking how perversely great numbers of people everywhere insist on placing themselves on the wrong side of the strike controversy:

We have a striking illustration of this in the course of the Pennsylvania miners' strike last year. In consequence of that strike, coal went up and kept up, and the effect of the advance was felt in the mild and winter by every poor person in New York. The rich cared not a jot about it; it matters little to them whether coal is $6 00 or $9 00 a ton. But with the poorer who buy coal by the small quantity, and most of it by the pailful from corner groceries, it is a serious matter when the price of coal advances 25 or 50 per cent. Yet the very classes in this city who suffered from the miners' long strike were those who sympathized with them and encouraged them, and raised money to keep them in idleness of their own choosing. And all the time they were thus aiding and abetting the miners they were uttering imprecations" on the heads of the coal operators and coal dealers because coal had advanced. The failure of the strikes was one of the best things that could have happened to the poor of New York. Had it succeeded, and the "Molly Maguires" been able to get the firm upper hand at the coal mines, there is hardly any limit to the figure that coal would have reached under the pressure of successive demands from the miners.

THE *Scientific American* describes a new wood carpeting, which is coming into extensive use, as follows: The fabric is made of slats or more ornamental shapes, glued or cemented upon a cloth backing. The slats or strips of wood are of different colors, and are arranged to produce all the effects of tesselated floors, mosaic work, etc.; and being about a quarter of inch in thickness, they will wear many years. They are finished in oil, and fit together so tightly that the joints are as perfect as those in inlaid work. The surface thus produced can therefore be scrubbed, washed and oiled, when needed, precisely like other floors made of ornamental woods, which floors they resemble in all respects when laid.

The revolution in the prices of some articles has suggested the "carrying of coals to Newcastle." One of the New York steamers, the other day, took to Australia, among other things, ostrich feathers, French millinery goods, cutlery, etc., and another craft a quantity of foreign wool.

ACCORDING to the New York *Daily Bulletin*, there is lively excitement in the cheese market, under which prices are advancing at the rate of a cent per pound day after day. The editor says: "Never has there been such activity in the cheese markets of the United States and England at such general satisfactory and remunerative prices as this season. Never was the make or export so large, or the prices and consumption so good. That of England has been enormous, and the course of that market has disappointed the hopes of the most sanguine, both dealers and shippers, ruling two to three cents per pound above the prices of the same time last year, instead of going lower, as many predicted. Early in the season was observed the unusual an enormous increase of consumption in England, and are by no means temporary. The greatest is the improved condition of laboring people in the manufacturing districts in Great Britain, who are, for the first time, living on good food, with plenty of it. Their wages have been advanced with nearly every advance in the price of manufactured goods, which, in nearly all branches, have experienced a wonderful activity and rapid advance."

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, August 26th, 1872.

Cents.

Joe Tell, Uniontown, Pa.....3
Miss Ciana Huffman, Greensburg, Pa.....3
Mrs. Elizabeth Fenton, Munsee, Pa.....3
Philip Collins, Easton, Pa.....3
Michael Shane, Hoey, Williamsport, Ohio.....3
Matthias Kopp, Detroit, Michigan.....3
Shaffner & Begmer, Cambridge, Ohio.....3
Young & Thompson, Pa.....3
Mr. Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa.....3
Rev. S. F. Tran, Steubenville, Pa.....3
Miss Josephine Lusuardi, Baltimore, Md.....3
Miss L. E. Hahn, Columbus, Ohio.....3
Mrs. Margaret Peebles, Mansfield, Ohio.....2
Wm. A. Gill, Columbus, Ohio.....2
Clerk, Herb Store, Williamsport, Ohio.....4
Miss Mary Shriver, Lebanon Church, Pa.....1
W. A. Warbrop, Baltimore Md.....1
James Wood, Sons & Co., Wheatland Furnace, Pa.....1
James Watson, Turtle Creek, Pa.....1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

BETTING INDICATIONS.

The Bluff Game Played Out—Money Offered on Grant and Hartranft Without Takers—Square Back Down.

A few days ago, when the Confederates were somewhat more confident and hopeful than they are now, they made a good deal of noise over the alleged unwillingness of Republicans to take some bets which they had offered in this city. After diligent search, it was ascertained that four offers, of five hundred dollars each, had been made, and these amounts were promptly covered as soon as it was ascertained that they were bona fide. A confederate organ then announced that there had been a five hundred dollar set on Buckalew, awaiting a taker, at a certain saloon, for two days, that no such saloon was known to have been here—the saloon keeper denying that he had a set—that the bets had been made during the published announcement wholly unauthorized. Two or three Republicans made visits to the saloon, but only to meet with disappointment.

A well known sporting man, and a Democrat, who had been in the habit of betting with Buckalew, a few weeks ago, has since been heard to say that Buckalew is to be "squared" by taking bets on Hartranft. He took a bet of one hundred dollars from a Democratic friend, that Buckalew would not be elected, and he has the first sure of winning, and wanted to keep the money in Democratic hands.

The fact is that can be found at Lincoln Club rooms, almost any day, has a few thousand dollars that is authorized to wager on Hartranft, but can find no takers.

Two thousand dollars remain on deposit in a newspaper office, which will be put down on the election of it that Hartranft will have a larger majority in Western Pennsylvania than was given to General Geary; and the other thousand that Hartranft will be elected Governor. These bets had not been taken at last accounts.

Another bet of one thousand dollars, that Hartranft will receive more votes in Allegheny county than any Republican, remains unbroken.

We are awaiting further developments, and the rhetorical causes so affect the temperature that a fan and overcoat of furs may be demanded at the same time by men who live in the same degree of latitude. It is also to be remembered that our comfort or discomfort, health or sickness depend largely upon ourselves, our diet, exercise and mental quiet or perturbation—but upon any influence outside of our own will and conduct. And whether the dog days begin on the 3d or the 20th of July, and end on the 12th of August or the 1st of September, the only mode in which we can pass them comfortably is to "take things easy and not to handle." If the "dog star rage," let him. We can't help it. But we can help raging ourselves.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

CITY COUNCILS.

The Repaving of Water Street—The Locust Block and Stow Pavements—The Railroad Ordinance Passed to Second Reading in Select, etc., etc.

A regular meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH.

A quorum being present, Council proceeded to business.

Mr. Herron presented an ordinance amendatory of the city code, chapter "Misdemeanors and Nuisances." The amendment is simply to include "cows" in the list of animals prohibited from running at large in the city. The ordinance was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Neeb presented a remonstrance against sewer on Forbes street. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. McCarthy, communication from Board of Health relative to sewer in the Twenty-first ward. Same reference.

The report of viewers on the opening of Webster avenue was approved.

Mr. Morrow, an ordinance granting Daniel Kinzer permission to erect a building over the Pan Handle Railroad tunnel. Passed.

Mr. Smith, ordinance permitting Grant and Wilson Club, of the Sixteenth Ward, to erect a one-story frame building on the southeast corner of Portelli street. Passed.

Also, resolution to suspend work on Thirty-ninth street until the grade shall have been fixed. Passed.

Also, resolution for locating, straightening and opening the Morningside road. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution annulling the contract for repaving Water street with locust blocks, and that the Chief Commissioner be directed to contract for repaving the same with the Stow Foundation pavement, as desired by the majority of property-holders.

Mr. Jeremy moved to lay the resolution on the table.

After some debate, the resolution was withdrawn for the present.

Mr. Shipton presented the report of the Committee on Gas Lighting, ordering out, as much gas as can be erected. Report accepted and lamps ordered.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Roads, reported an ordinance for the construction of a bridge over Four Mile Run, to connect Greenfield with Sylvan Avenue. Passed.

Also, report of viewers on regrading and repaving Thirtieth street. Approved.

Also, report of viewers on opening Wylie avenue. Approved.

Mr. Rafferty, an ordinance to correct an error in ordinance for erecting a sewer on Tenth street. Passed.

Also, ordinance to correct error in ordinance for sewer on High street. Passed.

Mr. Burgun presented a report from the Committee, with a resolution referring the matter of the repaving of Smithfield street, in front of City Hall, to a Board of Viewers. Adopted.

THE REPAVING OF WATER STREET.

Mr. Scully then called up his resolution relative to the Water street pavement, and amended it so as to provide the Street Commissioner to suspend action setting the contract for the repavement of said street, until it was ascertained whether the "Locust Block" or "Stow" pavement was desired by a majority of the property holders thereon.

Mr. Jeremy stated that the resolution was an insult to the Street Committee. They had four bids before the Board, and all discussion and consultation was awarded to the "Locust Block."

Mr. Scully stated that the property holders would not pay for the locust pavement, as they did not succeed in a suit against the city, and they only wanted the Stow, which they had tested, and which they approved. He thought their wishes ought to be consulted.

Mr. Luddel read a petition, which he said represented a majority of the property owners, simply asking for any good wood pavement.

Mr. Jeremy said he thought the petitioners had no harm done by simply postponing action until the wishes of a majority of the property owners could be fairly expressed.

Mr. Jeremy did not see how the contract could be annulled after the bonds had been signed. Some of the gentlemen seemed to lose sight of the fact that the city had to pay one third of the expense of repaving the street.

The question was then called, and the resolution was lost.

The eighth paragraph was then read.

Mr. Jeremy moved to amend by providing for four bridges, instead of the one included. The amendment was not agreed to.

The ninth paragraph was then read, and after one or two verbal amendments, the ordinance was passed to the second reading as amended.

BRIDGE FROM WASHINGTON STREET TO CHERRY ALLEY.

Mr. McCune then offered, as a separate proposition, the following:

Resolved, That the City Engineer be requested to inquire into the practicability of constructing a bridge, sufficient for the passage of ordinary travel, from a point on Washington street, near Fountain street, to a point near Sandusky street, crossing said Grant streets, and thence over Grant street, and on the grounds of the Reformatory Institution, at some point near the junction of Liberty street and Cherry alley, at a grade not exceeding the present grade of Washington street, and report to Select Council with the probable cost.

Mr. Phillips stated that he had no doubt the bridge proposed could be constructed. It was not beyond the range of engineering skill, but it would be very expensive, and, in his judgment, unnecessary. The ordinance was very liberal and just on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and he hoped it would not be encumbered with amendments calculated to defeat it. Suppose that the bridge could be built, that would not be the end of the matter. The railroad company to hand the stranger the letter, which was done. The stranger then opened the letter, when he handed it to Mr. Porter. The letter, which purported to be from the same firm, stated that Mr. Hill, which appeared to be the name of the stranger, held a draft on them for $5,200, and requested him, Mr. P., to cash it. Mr. P. suspecting that something was wrong, told the stranger that he was very busy, and requested him to call in the course of an hour. After the stranger had left, Mr. Porter repaired to the First National Bank, and had a consultation with Mr. Kradler, which it was concluded to send a dispatch to the Greeley men at Long Branch to ascertain whether the letter was genuine or not. An answer was soon returned that "no such draft had been issued." Mr. Porter was now convinced that the letter was forged, and anxiously awaited the return of the friend, to have him arrested, and the police also suspecting the intention of Mr. Porter, has not yet called for his money.

The Engineer's Picnic.

The engineer's picnic, which was held at Wall's Station on Saturday last, was a very successful affair. At the close of the day a meeting of the engineers was held on the grounds and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we, the locomotive engineers here assembled, proffer our grateful acknowledgments to the officers of the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Railroad Companies for their kind indulgence in causing work to be suspended on three several times to allow the employees opportunity to attend our re-union in the grandest crowd that our heartfelt thanks are due the obliging officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad for their generosity in passing holders of tickets to our picnic over their and managed and that we express our cordial appreciation of the services of Mrs. D. O. Shaver, Mrs. Fleck, and Mrs. J. Ament, and vote them model caterers, whose conduct of the refreshment tables is deserving our warm commendation; that no small share of the success of the occasion was owing to the administrative manner in which Messrs. Absolom Levi Close acquitted themselves of the terpsichorean duties of the day's proceedings.

That we congratulate ourselves that all probabilities proved favorable for our entertainment, and trust that the Great Manager may so schedule it as to grant us a happy reunion in the future.

FRED. FLECK, President.
WASH. MCCARTHY, Secretary.

Alleged Abduction.

Frederick Siemiller yesterday appeared before Alderman McMasters and made charged Emil Camponia with abduction. The daughter of the latter, a young girl of sixteen years, disappeared from home a few days ago, and it is charged that the accused either forcibly or by some other means had induced her, who is said to be simple minded, to accompany him somewhere in Allegheny. The accused entered bail for a hearing. He then made information against Mr. Siemiller for assault and battery, alleging that he happened to meet the girl in the street and while talking to her, the latter came and told the girl to go home and also struck him several times. He further stated that he is entirely innocent of her abduction, and that she fled from home on account of ill-treatment. Siemiller also entered bail for a hearing.

Election of Officers.

The stockholders of the Mt. Oliver Inclined Railway Company met yesterday morning at the Iron and Glass Savings Bank and elected the following officers: President, C. J. Schultz; Treasurer, Peter Haberman; Secretary, Henry Stamm; Board of Directors, C. J. Schultz, Peter Haberman, Joseph Walton, P. C. Devlin, W. O. Stieren, F. Hampe and Jacob Ulrich.

A Confidence Game.

About one o'clock this morning, a young man entered Holtzheimer's saloon on Fifth avenue, and stated to the barkeeper that Mr. Holtzheimer had just returned from Latrobe, and was now lying sick at the Union Depot. He wished to procure a carriage to have him conveyed to his home. The carriage was obtained, after which the stranger asked for a coat to put around him. A coat valued at thirty-five dollars was given him. He then asked for a watch, but this was refused him. A party in the saloon volunteered to accompany the stranger to the depot and render all the assistance necessary. The two parties then entered the carriage, and they were driven to the depot. When they arrived here, the stranger requested the party to wait until he should hunt up Mr. Holtzheimer. The gentleman waited for some time when he realized the situation, and discovered that a nice confidence game had been perpetrated. He then entered the carriage and was driven back to Holtzheimer's saloon, where he related his experience.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The fourth annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will convene in the High School Hall this morning at half-past nine o'clock. The following programme of exercises will be observed this morning: Opening Address by the City Superintendent; Report of the Executive Committee; Lecture by Dr. J. W. Armstrong, of New York. Afternoon session, two o'clock—Lecture on Moral Education by T. H. Douglass; Discussion on the Lecture; Lecture by Dr. J. W. Armstrong.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR CALLOW yesterday presented R. Munson Purcell with a handsome elegant carriage.

A LITTLE girl fell out of a wagon on Federal street, Allegheny, yesterday morning, and received a severe gash on her forehead.

THE Republicans of the Third and Fifth wards, Allegheny, respectively met last night, and made preliminary arrangements for the organization of Grant clubs.

A CARPENTER, while engaged yesterday afternoon at work on a scaffold at a building in course of erection in Pleasant Valley, Allegheny, missed his footing and fell, receiving severe injuries.

A CHARGE of selling liquor on Sunday was preferred yesterday before Alderman Strain against Thomas Smith, on oath of Ann Stafford. The parties live in Lower St. Clair township. The general sentiment, as also the expression, of every one of the visitors was "What a beautiful spot," and it is no wonder that the lots sold with rapidity, when offered by the auctioneer.

After some time had been thus spent in viewing the property, Mr. Alexander McIlwaine, the auctioneer, took up his position and announced that the sale was about to commence. He then introduced Mr. David Kirk, who, he said, would give the assembled crowd some information as to the plan upon which the lots were to be disposed of, and recite the advantages which would accrue to persons purchasing building sites in the projected village of Montrose.

MR. KIRK'S REMARKS.

The gentleman in commencing his address extended a hearty welcome to those present. He hoped that the day would long be pleasurably remembered by many, and he was sure that all had enjoyed the excursion. He received sufficiently to the course of two hours as to be able to walk to his home on Fourth street, this city.

A LAMP exploded last evening at the residence of Mr. Jackson, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, near the gas works, and the oil scattered in all directions. The carpet was set on fire, but a number of men happening to pass by at the time, extinguished the flames. No alarm was sounded.

EMIL PETERS made an information before Mayor Gripp, yesterday, charging Michael Stanton with the larceny of a pair of pantaloons valued at ten dollars, and a silver watch worth twenty-five dollars. The clothing belonged to Peters, and was found in another person. A warrant was issued.

Two Grant, Wilson and Hartranft clubs of this city and vicinity have been specially invited to attend the Republican demonstrations in Beaver and Kittanning, on September 5. Of course they cannot attend both places on the same day, but it is proposable the delegations will be present at each of those meetings.

AN insane man named Herman Roux entered the flax storehouse, on Ohio street, yesterday, and commenced acting in a disorderly manner. He also knocked a number of barrels around, scattering the contents around. He was released from Dixmont hospital about a year ago, having been in the institution for two years. The three great requisites

Fort Pitt Steam Boiler Works.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Fort Pitt Boiler Works, successors to Carroll & Snyder. These works date back to 1850, and are well known to the trade in this city. The character of their works has always been first class, and will be fully maintained by the new firm. Mr. Carroll still remains in the active business management, and brings years of actual practice and experience to the business in all its branches. Mr. Robt. G. Jones, the new member, is also well versed in the business, and brings a large amount of knowledge acquired whilst connected with the old firm. They are fully determined to turn out nothing but first-class work. To enable them to do this they contemplate employing none but first-class workmen, whilst the material used will be of the best brands.

Their prices will be as low as any other establishment in the city consistent with good work. To enable them to give the public ample time and, mill, steamboat or blast-furnace boilers, stacks or pipes, we would say, call at the Fort Pitt Works, on Liberty street, and see for yourself their facilities, prices, *&c*., and our word for it you will leave your orders.

This firm have had the good fortune to secure the services of Mr. Jefferson Douglass, so long identified with the old house of Douglass & English, which is a sure guarantee that the sheet-iron department is in good hands, whilst Mr. Nick Werle still retains the position of superintendent over the heavy iron department.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitchers and tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

A Princely Bargain.

Silk hats, latest style, $4 50, the usual price being $7 00, at Baird's Hat House, 180 Federal street, formerly Wm. Semple's.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

The Episcopal Classical Academy

Reopens Monday next. Pupils are requested to be in attendance punctually at 9 A. M. The Principal may be seen at the school rooms, No. 64 Grant street, every day this week between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

A Terrible Squabble in Berks County.

Among the Grant and Greeley clubs, we found the preference by no means decided upon, although we found that the Sash Adjuster and Lock of Cunningham & Bradley had been decided as the best among all in that vicinity. The simplicity and cheapness of this counter balance for sash will carry its way to success. See it at the office, 73 Grant street.

MONTROSE.

A Model Village!!

Lovely Location—Easily Accessible from the City—The Streets Already Graded—A Water Works in Course of Erection—A School House and Town Hall.

Yesterday some 3,500 of our citizens visited the projected village of Montrose, which is situated on the West Penn road, just below Claremont, and opposite the borough of Verona. Special trains were run both on the West Penn and Allegheny Valley Railroads, that on the former consisting of twelve cars and that on the latter of seven. The excursionists were accompanied by two bands of music, which enlivened the trip out by the performance of popular music.

When the excursionists arrived at their destination some time was spent in viewing the property. Montrose is most beautifully situated on the sloping banks of the Allegheny river, and extends upward to the summit of the hill. The view from all parts is exquisite—immediately beneath the silvery sheen of the sinuous Allegheny, backed by the wooded hills of its further bank, with the scattered borough of Verona and its white buildings nestling so picturesquely among the foliage of the wooded slope. The visitors were surprised to find that the streets had all been laid out and graded, and that even the alleys had been plowed out. The reservoir for the water works, located on the summit of the property, had also been dug out, and the water pipes are already placed upon the leading streets in readiness to be put into their proper position. Two pretty parks, beautiful by nature, are also staked out, and that on which the Town House and School House are to be erected are all ready for the excavations necessary for the foundations. The general sentiment, as also